Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,045—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commanding at Aden with	Tons.
28th May	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
4th June	INDIA	7911	...	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
25th ,,	DELHI	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	...	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6007	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9550
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	...	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONTRACT WITH

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June
TRIESTE	5095	S. Chunack	1st July
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st August
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHAMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
HERZENG	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May
CHINA	6917	G. Bezzeglian	29th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cubol	29th July
CHINA	6917	G. Bezzeglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675 750*
Single Class to London	,,	545 ,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,,	865 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice		350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs.	450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
Single Class to London	,,	545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,,	865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	E. Radonicich	5139	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers, Tons.	Sailing Date, Time.	Route via.
DUMRA 1,695	Mon. 30th May 11 a.m.	P.D & O.M.*
KOLA 1,203	Thur. 2nd June 9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LINGA 1,171	Fri. 3rd June 6 a. m.	Direct †

*Porebunder, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Orister quarrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,203 tons, on Thursday, 2nd June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahmerre, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 30th May sailing at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about the 28th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

27th May, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	June 3
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 15
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 19
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

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OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 15
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS IN MAY 1908.

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BOMBAY.
ARMY, EAST INDIA AND GENERAL SHIPPING AGENTS,
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F. P. BAKER & CO., London.

Owing to the increase of their business they are now compelled to move into more extensive premises. Their new address is:—

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW BUILDING.

Letters should be addressed —
"POST BOX 268, Bombay."

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"WHEVIBA, Bombay."

BAKER VIDAL & Co. Undertake

SHIPPING—In all its Branches. Passages booked to all parts of the World free of charge. Passengers met and assisted on arrival and departure. Baggage, etc., cleared and despatched at lowest rates. Fullest information of sailings by all Lines sent on application. Freight despatched at regular intervals by cheap cargo steamers.

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WALBROOK, E. C.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,,	16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dalny)	Mengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

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Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay — Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
9, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan (Deli Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Sceremban (F. M
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	States.)
Madras	Bangkok	shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Re. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PERSIA	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPAIRS TO WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WE undertake the REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES and all sorts of delicate and complicated Mechanism in a reasonable time and at a moderate charge; and we give a certificate of warranty, not only with every watch we sell, but also with each one we repair. The PRINTED form of guarantee states that we certify that the watch numbered and described is warranted for a certain period except in case of accident.

It should be generally known that although under favourable conditions a good watch may go regularly and well for several years without being cleaned, a period, nevertheless arrives at which a process of deterioration commences, chiefly associated with the wearing away of the pivots through friction on the jewels, and that period is exactly conterminous with the one at which the oil supplied at the time of the cleaning has evaporated or congealed. As only very minute quantities of the oil can be supplied, it cannot be relied upon to remain fluid and effective in this country beyond two years and that is why we select this particular period for the duration of our guarantee. A true regard to economy would determine all owners of *good* watches more particularly to send them for cleaning and fresh oiling *every other year*, as although we admit that they might continue to perform satisfactorily for a much longer time, the work will in the end cost more for restoring the parts subject to the improper wear and tear above alluded to.

A good watch with careful treatment and a periodical overhaul by a competent watchmaker will last practically for ever.

Those possessing really good watches should remember the old adage "A stitch in time saves nine."

Never entrust a watch to any one for repair, without first having assured yourself of his competence and skill, for more mischief is generally done by clumsy apprentices or imposters than by any amount of fair wear and tear.

In sending a watch for repair, the owner's card and address should be enclosed in the parcel, as mistakes can easily occur.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

PRACTICAL WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

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J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the Commissioner Milner 1903, S. H. E. Viscount Africa.

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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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THE "BEST" GOLF BALLS HAVE NOT BEEN RAISED IN PRICE.

DUNLOPS STILL Rs. 1-8.

BRAID & HERD using Dunlop 'Juniors' beat Vardon & Taylor twice during April.

Within the last few days the following records have been made with DUNLOPS:—

Fraserburgh (pro.), Aberdeen (pro.), Leven new course (amateur), Llandrindod (pro.), Walsall (amateur), Ladbrook Park (pro.).

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, LTD.,
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY. 188c Mount Road, MADRAS.

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ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
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"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are deliver at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "MASSILIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 27th May, 1910.

THE INDIAN CEMENT SYNDICATE, LIMITED.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with Section 186 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, a GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the office of the Undersigned Liquidator, in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, at 5 P. M., on FRIDAY the 1st day of July, 1910, to receive the final account of the Liquidation. All creditors and Shareholders are requested to attend.—Dated this 27th day of May, 1910.

R. A. WILLIS,
Liquidator,
Indian Cement Syndicate, Limited.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

Mrs. LILIAN ANGELINA NEWMAN, late of Poona, European, a widow.
FREDERICK READER, late Singal Interlocking Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, Kalyan, European Inhabitant.
MAHADEV NARAYEN KHOT, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a minor.
KASHIBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
ARCHIBALD P. ALLAN-MARRIS, late an Engineer, in the employ of Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves, European Inhabitant.
LOUIS ANTHONY HENRIQUES, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant.
JAMNADAS VALLABHDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
KASHIDAS NANDLAL, and his widow MANIBAI alias NAVIBAI, late of Bombay, Laud Bania, Hindu Inhabitants.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

D. CHAMIER,
Ag. Administrator-General.
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 27TH DAY OF MAY, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM SAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
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HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

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Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... „ 3,00,000

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HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Aldgate .....2208 King .....W & A Graham & Co
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Newburn .....2325 Richards...W & A Graham & Co
Naimi .....2522 Hallet .....E & A M Jeewanji
Nairn .....2324 Lassen.....W & A Graham & Co
Nowabera .....1961 Rose.....M M & Co
Orissa.....3535 Kedslie .....M M & Co
Pennine Range....2214 Blance..... .....
Persia .....3779 Georgvich.....A L S N & Co
Persiana.....2616 Garrett..... .....
Queda.....4944 Coope.....M M & Co
Schoenfels.....3611 R-ds.....W & A Graham & Co
Shah Jehan .....3566 Born.....B & H S N & Co
Saifi .....502 Willoughley...B & H S N & Co
Strathford.....2341 Arnot .....M M & Co
Springburn .....3173 Crosthwaite..W & A Graham & Co
Vadala .....2164 Ramage .....M M & Co
Wearmouth .....2307 Catto.....W & A Graham & Co
Waroonga.....1603 Chappel .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 27.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Cont.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Schoufels	3511	Rode	Hamburg	....1-6...	W & A Grahams & Co
C&R Hidalgo	2761	Croft	Hull	...27 5...	J Finlay &Co
D&E Calliope	2493	Knot	Antwerp	...1 6...	W & A Graham & Co
F Istrar	2989	Jacob	Dunkirk	..1-6 ..Killick Nixon & Co	
G Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	...30 5....	T Morrison & Co
M Coronation	2476	Waters	Dunkirk	...1 6...	J Finlay & Co
N Ramsay	2767	Mullar	Philsdelphia	...3 6...	R A Willis
P Countess Warwick	2568	Raddish	Genoa	...1-6...	W & A Graham & Co
Q Haidari	1563	Kass	Jeddah	...27 5.B & P S N& Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Dungilly	2126	Davis	Dunkirk	....4-6...	W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Baucham	Hull	...31-5...	W & A G &Co
5 Djibouva	2797	Quinton	Marseilles	...10-6	J Mackintosh & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	London	...11 6...	T Morrison & Co
7 Berberra	2791	Peckham	Antwerp	...28 5...	M M & Co
8 Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	...29 6...	M M & Co
9 Chanda ...3954		Tice	Antwerp	...4-6...	M M & Co
12&13 India	4184	Haddock	London	...4-6...	P & O S N & Co
15 Koerber	3157	Foreste	Trieste	...1 6...	A L S N Co
16 Northam	2475	Donovan	Marseilles	...4 6...	W & A Graham & Co

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B Nager	28-5	Bo S N Co Ld
Courland	760	Samsoodin	NF...	NF...	Bo S N Co Ld

M W D D

Queda	4944	Cooper	NF...	NF...	M M & Co Offside M
Glamorgan	2257	Jones	Hull	....5-6...	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
26	Folmina	Eijken	Bunbury, Apl 25
	Massilia	Thomson	Glasgow, Apl 25
27	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, May 22

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Sutherland	Wallace	Calcutta
	Linga	Cuthush	Karachi
	Ferndene	Lighton	Calcutta
	Markgraf	Timm	Zanzibar
	Ituara	Macisland	Java
	Itaula	Hanywood	Calcutta
	Austria	Raicich	Trieste

The following vessel began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Massilia for Liverpool, etc.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	From.
20	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
23	Gwalior	Negapatam
24	Clan Macdonald	Galle
25	Lindula	Rangoon
25	Mombassa	London
25	Lawada	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ville-de-la Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Thursday the 26th instant, at 3-45 p. m.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 27.

FOR LONDON.
Ethelwolf s—15,875 cwts cottonseed, T Momraz.
India s—16 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 2 bales carpets, L and F Barraclough and Co s 250 cwts zinc dust, M Mathooradas; 33 cwts wax, S Bhimji; 52 cwts cuttlefish, M J Joomabhoy and Co.
FOR HULL.
Hidalgo s—211 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus, and Co; 1,687 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 2,010 cwts cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.
Cawdor Castle s—4,375 cwts cottonseed and 14,751 cwts castorseed, T Momraz 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar: 2,009 cwts castorseed, Sizing Materials and Co; 6,102 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji and Co; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co.
Cressington Court s—7,000 cwts cottonseed, M Vulubhdass; 2,000 cwts castorseed, H Keshawlal.
Glamorgan s—2,000 cwts castorseed, H Keshawlal.
FOR AMSTERDAM.
Stratton s—100 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause; 81,320 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Strathford s—2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
India s—4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 7 bales carpets, Latham and Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
Northam s—5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
FOR HAVRE.
Djibouti s—100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 100 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co.
FOR ANTWERP.
Trowbridge s—1,220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 106 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton-waste, T Canji.
Chanda s—6,281 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.
Berbera s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 65 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 4,208 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Calliope s—625 cwts myrabollams, S Cooverji and Co.
Colaba s—1,204 bales cotton, Ralli Bros'
FOR HAMBURG.
Schoenfels s—60 bales cotton-waste T Canji; 290 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton-fly, J C Tadmulla; 6,750 cwts myrobollams, W Bechar; 1,040 cwts myrobollams, A Khimji.
Calliope s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.
FOR BREMEN.
Schoenfels s—110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 110 bales cotton, the Bombay and Co Ltd.
FOR TRIESTE.
Koerber s—330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros: 235 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts olibanum P Jethabhoy; 62 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.
FOR ODESSA.
Koerber s—150 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co.
FOR VENICE.
Koerber s—204 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Coronation s—150 bales hemp P Bhimji; 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
Dunolly s—360 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.
FOR GENOA.
Countess Warwick s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
Kingsway s—300 bales cotton Volkart Bros.
FOR HONGKONG.
Ceylon Maru s—225 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws R Dhunji and Co; 500 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.
Delta s—1500 bales twist sassoon J David and Co
FOR SHANGHAI.
Delta s—500 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Delta s—200 bales cotton R Bradly and Co; 700 bales cotton 200 bales cotton the Japan cotton Trading and Co; 1000 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 29TH MAY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns.—37—260—320—551.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants
Hymns.—160—161—31.
Collections for—Society of St. John the Evangelist.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.
8-30 a.m.—Matins, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday.
5-30 p.m.—Thursday, Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, (Hornby Road).

8-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist and Hymns.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the Schools.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—42.
Hymns.—509—234—295.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
5-15 p. m.—Bible Class.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc
8 p.m.—Sunday School.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
11 a.m.—Morning Service,—Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service: Preacher Rev. H. E. Barrell.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Worshipping in the Y. M. C. A. Wodehouse Road.)
No Morning Services.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher.—Rev. P. Eykyn.
Collection for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).
SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Six as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DORRIEN-SMITH—May 5, at 56 Lowndes Square, S W, the wife of Capt A A Dorrien-Smith, D S O, of a son.
WOODMAN—April 28, at 16 Gordon Terrace, Rochester, the wife of Staff-Paymaster B H Woodman, R N, of his Majesty's ship "Implacable" of a son.
ARCHER-SHEE—May 3, the wife of Major Archer-Shee, D S O, M P, of a daughter.
HENN COLLINS—May 5, at 13 Walton Street, S W, the wife of the Hon S O Henn Collins, of a daughter.
RICHMOND—May 5, at Rounton Grange, Northallerton, the wife of Capt H W Richmond, his Majesty's ship "Dreadnought" of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRACHMANN—CRESSWELL—May 4, at St Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Gibraltar, Alexander Brachmann, missionary in Spain, son of the late Lieut-Col Richard Brachmann, German Army, to Florence May, daughter of the late Edmund Cresswell, Esq.
ELLIOT—STANLEY SMITH—May 6, at Vancouver, British Columbia, Frederick H T Elliot, son of Lieut-Col A F Elliot, late Royal Army Medical Corps, to Mary Doris Stanley, daughter of E Stanley Smith, D D.
FORD—WILLIAMS—May 4, at St Mary's Anglican Church, Papanui Road, Christchurch, New Zealand, Arthur Douglas Ford, to Margaret Mary, daughter of George Henry Williams.
KIRKWOOD—JAMESON—May 4, at St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, Thomas William Kirkwood, 17th Bengal Cav, son of Col Kirkwood, to Grace Harriet Sarah Jameson, daughter of Andrew Jameson, D L.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—May 9, at Parama, France, Lieut-Col J A Anderson, late of the Army Medical Service, of Dial House, Tunbridge Wells, aged 65.
WARD—May 5, at 23 Kildare Gardens, Col Theodore Methuen Ward, aged 68.
WILLOUGHBY—May 5, at 46 Grosvenor Gardens, S W, Lady Willoughby, widow of the late Sir John P Willoughby, aged 84.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRAINE—May 12, at Poona, the wife of G M Woodhouse Braine of Mormugao Harbour, of a son.
DEACON—May 6, at Dalla, to Mr and Mrs R B Deacon, a daughter.

DEATH.

JACKSON—May 22, at Kalacherra, Stuart Duglas Jackson, of heart-failure.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2 p. m. to-day.
Excelsior Cinematograph, opening night at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8-30 p. m. and 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim: "In a business nothing should be left undone to produce the finest results."—J. D. ROCKEFELLER.

NARE FREE SCHOOL.—The distribution of prizes of this school will take place on Sunday afternoon next at the Dadar English School, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, will preside and Mrs. Edwardes will distribute the prizes.

SALSETTE TALUKA BOARD.—Mr. J. J. George, of Marol, and Mr. F. Gomes, of Andheri, members of the East Indian Community, have been elected, both by a large majority of votes, members of the Taluka Local Board of Salsette, Thana District.

REGISTED THEFT.—Dr. M. Phakim, residing on the ground floor of Sassoon building in New Nagpada, reports to the police that on Wednesday evening he locked the door of his room and went out for the night; on his return on Thursday morning he found his place broken into and a brown leather handbag containing surgical instruments of the value of Rs. 521 stolen.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been presented to the zoological collection:—2 jackal cubs (canis aureus) and 2 See See partridges (ammoperdix Bouhamu) by the Bombay Natural History Society. 3 leopard cubs (Felis pardus) by J. L. Rieu, I.C.S., Collector of Thana, 1 wolf cub (canis pallipes) by Mrs. A. Macnamara and 1 leopard (Felis pardus) by Mr. Abdul Gany.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), this evening:—

March	Sounds of Peace ..... Von Blou
Overture	Light Cavalry ..... Suppe
Bell Gavotte	Weymouth Chimes ..... Howgill
Grand Sellection	La Boheme ..... Puccini
Valse	The Barcarolle ..... Fetras
Selection	The Mikado ..... Sullivan
Two Step	Way down in Colon Town Hoffman

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Diego Suarez, St. Mario, Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itris" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 30th instant instead of on the 28th and 29th idem as previously notified.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorengo Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umhtoli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 on Tuesday the 31st instant. —With effect from the 27th May the English Mails will be landed at and shipped from the Victoria Docks. In consequence of his change, late letters for the English mail will cease to be received at the Apollo Bunder Post Office as at present. On and after Saturday, the 28th May, letters for the out-going English mail paid with the late letter fee will be received at the General Post Office up to 1-45 p.m. and on board the English mail steamer upto 2-30 p.m.—As a precaution against injury from damp, the use of wax-cloth or other waterproof material is advised as an inner covering for parcels and packets sent by post during the rainy season.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. E. T. Lambert, acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Morgue, yesterday, touching the death of Tanna Bala, aged 30, residing in 1st Kamatipura Lane. It appeared that on Saturday last, the deceased with his friends was sleeping on the road near his house when a cry of "chief" was raised. They all got up and saw a Mahomedan coming towards them followed by a crowd. The Mahomedan, whose name was Ali Mahomed, had a bamboo stick in his hand which he was swinging here and there. The stick struck the deceased on his head and he fell. He was rendered unconscious and was removed to the hospital where he died. A verdict of death from fracture of the skull was recorded.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Thakurdass Harkisondass, a chemist, residing with his sister at Javer Bagh, Kalbadevi Road, has reported to the police that at about 1-30 p. m. on Thursday, he left his house for his shop at Shamshet street and that in consequence of information given him by a boy at 6 p. m. he went home and found that his house had been forced open by the removal of the lock from the door and on entering the room he found a number of cupboards open and property strewn about the place. None of the cupboards were burst open, but the keys of the house which his sister left in a drawer had been used. A tin cash box, which contained a considerable amount of jewellery, had been opened in a similar way and jewellery worth Rs. 3,996 removed. Jewellery worth about Rs. 426, for some unaccountable reason, was, however, left behind near the tin cash box. The theft appears to have been committed between the hours of 5 and 5 p. m., as about this time the complainant's sister left the house to see some friends.

LATE MR. BHAGWANDAS' NAROTAMDAS CHARITIES—On the occasion of the first anniversay ceremony of the late Mr. Bhagwandas Narotamdas, performed on the 28th instant, his widow Bai Zaverbai has offered Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., Rs. 12,000 for the erection of a Hall for 12 poor patients at the Hindu Sanatorium for consumptives at Karla in memory of her deceased husband. The executrix and the executors of the late gentleman have sent the following contributions also in his memory to the undermentioned charitable institutions:—To the Government of Bombay towards Bai Putlibai Fund for the benefit of the High Class Hindu Inmates of the Narotamdas Madhavdas Lunatic Asylum at Navapada, to Bai Gangabai Kapole Nirashrit fund, to Seth Tribhowandas Varjeevandas Kapole Nirashrit fund, to Seth Varjeevandas Madhavdas Kapole boarding school, and to the Bombay Panjrapole, Rs. 500 each; to the Surat Vanita Vishram, Surat, Rs. 200; to the Adam Wylie Hospital and to the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Rs. 150 each; to the Bombay Institution for Deafmutes, to the Victoria School for the Blind, to the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, to the Surat Bala Ashram, Surat, to the Pandharpur Foundling Hospital, to the Poona Panjrapole, Poona, to the Kharve Vidhwa Ashram, Poona, and to the Amreli Rapole boarding school, Rs. 100 each; to the Maharatta Plague Hospital, to the Allbless Leper Asylum, Bombay, to the Nasik Panjrapole, Nasik, and to the Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals, Rs. 50 each.

POLICE NEWS.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

ONE Balsing Chandalsing was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Sub-Inspector Chapman with being in possession of eight grains of cocaine without a license. The accused pleaded not guilty. It appeared from evidence that the accused was arrested at Grant-road at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday. His Worship convicted him and fined him Rs. 25 with the alternative of seven days' simple imprisonment.

Keshia Rama, a Hindu, was then charged with possessing ten grains of cocaine without a license. This accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 30 with the option of ten days' simple imprisonment.

Rukmal Luxman, a Hindu, was charged with being in possession of eleven and a half grains of cocaine without a license. He was arrested on suspicion by P. C. 1481 C. at twelve midnight on Thursday in Khoja-street. Two tanks, and on being searched six packets of the drug were found on his person. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted on the evidence and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of ten days' simple imprisonment.

THE MOTOR ACT.

MR. A. HYLAND, Automobile and Electrical Engineer at Gowalia Tank-road, appeared before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, in answer to a summons taken out against him by Inspector Lockyer, of the Motor Vehicles Department, for failing to keep a register in his garrage on the 11th instant as required by section 15 of the Motor Act. Mr Hyland stated that no one had asked him for his register for the past seven years and that no one had told him to keep one. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 2.

Mr. A. R. Bahadurji, of the Universal Engineering Company in Hammum-street, also appeared before his Worship in answer to a summons taken out against him for failing to produce his register on the 31st March. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 2.

THEFT OF A BANGLE.

HATAN BAKAL, a Mahomedan, was charged before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, with stealing a gold bangle from the person of the one year old child of Mr. Tulsidas Jamnadas. The evidence showed that a female member of Mr. Tulsidas' family was carrying the child in her arm at 5 p.m., on Thursday, when the accused surreptitiously removed the bangle and decamped. He was, however, arrested subsequently. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A BIG audience is expected at the Novelty Theatre to-night to witness a grand double programme to celebrate the re-opening of the Excelsior Cinematograph at the above location. The al fresco grounds have been arranged and the refreshment catering has been placed in European hands. A grand programme of special films has been arranged and the services of "Lucio," the master Magician, Professor of Black Art and Ventriloquist have been engaged. His performance is specially an attractive one and is sure to draw crowds to the Novelty Theatre which should now prove to be a more popular resort than usual.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 28th May.

439—Bugle Practice—Tuesday 31st inst.—Bugle Practice on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

Clean Cool Comfort for the Skin.

Natures's secret for a clean healthy skin is ICILMA NATURAL WATER—this wonderful water contains an absolutely new principle that does away with the necessity for greasy or starchy skin foods, glycerine, herbs or essences. The Icilma principle is to so cleanse and stimulate the natural energy of the skin that this is able to resist heat, cold or age.

Icilma

[pronounced—eye-silma]

All Icilma Toilet preparations are made with Icilma Natural Water and for giving tone and transparency to the skin, preventing and curing irritations from cold, wind, heat or insect bites, and after shaving they are supreme. Nothing else known will give the same clean cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as Icilma.

ICILMA NATURAL WATER.
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM.
ICILMA SOAP. ICILMINE
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER
CHIEF OF THE SPRINGS, BUDA, PEST, HUNGARY

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

TRAMWAY TROUBLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The advent of the hot weather has caused the usual reappearance of the literary efforts of our destructive critics, who, sheltering themselves behind more or less picturesque noms-de-plume, attack the methods and organisation of our public bodies and service corporations.

This year my Company's Tramway Service has received more than its usual share of their attentions, and as one of the points which they have raised has also been made the subject of complaint by bona fide representatives of the tram-travelling public, I venture to trespass upon your pages in order to give publicity to the methods we are adopting to enable us to deal with it.

I refer to the dissatisfaction which has been evinced at the discontinuance of the through service between the north of the City and Grant's Buildings and Sassoon Dock. The problem of running anything like a regular service south of Wellington Fountain has always presented very great difficulties, partly owing to the absence of a double track in places beyond Grant's Buildings and partly owing to the presence of the Level Railway Crossing at the Gun Carriage Factory, and, as any irregularity created by these two causes was felt throughout the system, we have recently tried the experiment of keeping the service south of Wellington Fountain entirely separate. So far as regularity is concerned this alteration has had the desired effect, but our passengers to and from the Cotton Green have protested against the hardship of the extra change at the Museum.

In view of the fact that there is a frequent service of cars from the Museum Terminus running direct to every part of our system with the two exceptions of Ripon Road and Mazagon, it is difficult to see where the hardship arises, but as we are anxious to meet our complainants as far as is practicable we have now introduced the following Schedules:—

(1) A through 10 minute service throughout the day between Grant Road and Sassoon Dock, via Abdul Rehman Street and Hornby Road.

(2) A through 10 minute service throughout the day between Pydhowni and Sassoon Dock, via Kalbadevi and Hornby Road.

(3) A 10 minute service throughout the day between Custom House and Sassoon Dock.

This arrangement will give a 5 minute "through" service all day long between Sassoon Dock and the heart of the City, with a supplementary 10 minute service involving a change either at the Museum or the Custom House, and, if the necessary Municipal permission can be obtained, an experimental shelter will be erected at the Museum Terminus for the accommodation of the few passengers, who may have to change there.

Having dealt with the only grievance which has merited any serious consideration I should like to touch on one other point in connection with our traffic arrangements which has been recently criticised in the press, the introduction of short distance cars on the main North and South routes.

This system of running local cars for short distances was adopted by the old Bombay Tramway Company, but on the Electrification of the line it was found inconvenient to continue it. Correspondence, we have received from time to time, however, forced us to make the arrangements necessary for its re-introduction and one of the through 10 minute services from the Museum to Parel has, therefore, been split into two sections.

(1) Museum to Pydhowni (this will now be Sassoon Dock to Pydhowni.)

(2) Pydhowni to Parel,

and in addition special cars are also run between Victoria Gardens and Parel whenever the traffic demands it.

This arrangement has proved most succesful in relieving the congestion of transfer and Local Traffic as Pydhowni and Victoria Gardens and is a great boon to ladies, children and infirm passengers who were frequently left behind at these points when the "all through" running system was in vogue. We continue to receive convincing evidence that we have done the right thing in reverting to the principle of "split" running, and that with all deference to our anonymous critics it has had the effect of accomplishing what has always been our sincere and earnest aim, that of affording the greatest possible convenience to the majority of our passengers.—I am, yours, &c.,

A. T. COOPER,
Managing Engineer, B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd.
Bombay, May 26.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX AND NON-RESIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The withdrawal (by the passing of the British Budget for 1909-10) of the right to claim repayment of British Income Tax so long enjoyed by Colonial, Indian and Foreign residents, makes a very serious difference to them. Permit us to inform them through the medium of your columns, while there is yet time, that claims can still be made for the two years ended April 5th 1909, by persons, whether British or Foreign subjects, residing out of the United Kingdom if the income from the United Kingdom did not exceed £700, although the income from all sources may have exceeded £700 per annum. Claims can be made in respect of Bank Interest and Life Assurance Premiums paid to Companies lawfully carrying on business in the United Kingdom. Claims can also be made by certain persons for the years named in respect of Interest or Dividends payable in the United Kingdom on Securities of Foreign States or British Possessions, irrespective of the total income. Claims of the latter class for the year ended April 5th 1910, must be made before October 5th, 1910. Persons who are or have been employed in the service of the Crown, Missionary Societies, Native States under the protectorate of the British Crown, persons resident in the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, and those residing abroad for their health can claim exemption or abatement if their income from all sources does not exceed £160 or £700 respectively. These claims can be made within three years of April 5th, 1910.—Yours, etc.,

THE INCOME-TAX ADJUSTMENT AGENCY, LIMITED,
E. MONTAGUE,
Secretary.

9, 10 and 11, Poultry, Cheapside, London, E. C., May 12.

THE SALT BARGEE.

I envy not the man who has
At 10 a. m. to be,
Perched on his well-worn office chair,
Tied down to slavery.

I envy none who have to toil
In Bombay's sweltering clime;
From morn to eve no respite know
Except at tiffin time.

Blest hour to many a tider in
An Oriental town,
Who tries to make his spirits rise
By putting spirits down.

I daily sit upon a Barge
Moored safely fore and aft,
And keep an ever-watchful eye
Upon the native craft.

A het'rogeneous lot are they
Of small and bigger fry;
On all of these as I have said,
I keep a wakeful eye.

It's true I don't exactly make
What you may call a "pile";
But speaking for myself I think
It's hardly worth the while.

A house for which you've nought to pay
Sweet Mohowra smells thrown in;
To want for more would surely be
But little short of sin.

The work does not impose a strain,
It even gives you time,
To string together little bits
Of rather scratchy rhyme.

Unlike the hard-worked frontiers-man
No nightly watch we keep;
The nights are ours, for good or bad
For wakefulness we sleep.

No shivering 'neath a handy rock,
While longing for the sun;
Content to know that with its rise,
The lonely vigil's done.

When Phœbus sinks into the West
Bidding good-bye to-day;
We gladly take the gentle hint,
And homeward wend our way.

W. F. M.

DR. EDITH PHIPSON MEMORIAL FUND.

We are asked by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. M. Benson, to announce that the Dr. Edith Pichey Phipson Memorial Fund has now been closed, and below we give the accounts, showing a total sum in hand of Rs.2,905-5. Donors had the choice of devoting their donations to either of the special objects of the Fund with the following result: Rs. 540 were devoted to the Nasik Sanitorium; and Rs. 805 to the Post Graduate Scholarship for medical women.

The Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Fund held a meeting at the Natural History Society's Rooms on April 11th and accepted the accounts submitted by the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

It was proposed by Rev. Father Dreckmann, S.J., and seconded by Miss Serene M. Cursetjee that the balance amounting to Rs. 1,560-5-0, which had not been specially devoted by the donors should be given to the Endowment Fund of the Pechey Phipson Sanitorium at Nasik. The proposal was adopted by the Committee nem. con.

Subscriptions were received as follows:—

	Rs.	a.
Mr T W Cuffe	100	0
Anonymous	200	0
Miss Phiroza Malbari	35	0
Mr J C G Bowen	50	0
Hon Sir Basil Scott	50	0
Col Meyer, I M S	50	0
Miss A M Benson, M D	200	0
Mr and Mrs P R Nilson	100	0
Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram	50	0
Mr and Mrs Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee...	100	0
Mrs M H Heaton	50	0
Mrs E M Dinmock	25	0
Mr R A Willis	25	0
Dr Jijibhoy Pestonji Nicholson ...	100	0
Mr N S Glazebrook	50	0
Mr H E Procter	100	0
Rev H Dreckmann	25	0
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	50	0
Miss Motibai Kapadia, F R C S I ...	100	0
Mrs Cecilia D'Monte, L M and S ...	100	0
Mr C H Hill, I C S	15	0
A Friend	30	0
Miss Malbari	20	0
The Bombay Branch of the Association of Medical Women in India ...	75	0
Interest given by Messrs King King and Co ... ...

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The recent feeble advance of the monsoon in the Bay has been reinforced and disturbed conditions again prevail. The rainfall has accordingly been general on the Bengal and Burma Coast, while elsewhere only a few thundershowers have occurred. Largest amounts Tavoy and Diamond Island, three inches; Bassein two; Rangoon, one and a half; Saugor Island and Calcutta, one.

The weather is also unsettled in the extreme North.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain on the Coasts of Burma of Bengal with few falls in Upper Burma and Gangetic Plain, the South of the Peninsula and the extreme North of Arabian Sea.

The Mail steamer from Aden reports normal conditions.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north Punjab and clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Delhi and drier at Ambala. Both day and night temperatures are in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Allahabad and Cawnpore, the deficiency at the former station to 15° ; the minimum is also 7° lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded at Karachi and generally clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is also in excess at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to or slightly below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Hyderabad but clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is higher than usual at many stations; night temperature is also in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No precipitation of importance has been reported.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the south of the Peninsula.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Salsette," which left Aden on the 22nd May 1910, experienced up to longitude 52° E. light to moderate easterly wind and fine clear weather; thence to longitude 65° E. gentle to moderate south-south-westerly to south-westerly wind, with occasional cloudy weather and south-west swell; thence to arrival in port this morning light to gentle westerly wind and westerly swell.

Appended on Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire (26th)	89·1	81·1	...	14·63
Jask	92·8	81·3	...	7·65
Muskat (26th)	95·8	74·6	...	2·69
Multan	113·8	90·5	...	1·82
Rawalpindi	105·9	80·4	...	9·92
Lahore	112·9	86·7	...	5·93
Sirsa	....	....	...	....
Ambala	109·5	84·0	...	3·60
Delhi	110·2	83·2	...	3·66
Agra	111·5	85·0	...	2·05
Mainpuri	107·8	82·0	...	1·35
Jhansi	109·5	87·5	...	1·13
Cawnpore	98·8	81·0	...	1·71
Allahabad	92·6	74·5	0·03	2·04
Jacobabad	122·6	85·3	...	1·89
Karachi	87·0	77·5	...	1·09
Ajmer	104·4	81·7	...	1·96
Jaipur	111·7	84·6	...	1·61
Kotah	114·5	89·1	...	0·97
Bhuj	95·6	77·0	...	?
Dwarka	87·8	79·7	...	0·56
Veraval	85·6	79·3	...	0·45
Rajkot	103·6	76·0	...	0·62
Junavnagar Para	107·7	79·0	...	1·04
Surat	92·1	78·6	...	0·43
Ahmedabad	108·6	76·7	...	0·48
Deesa	106·8	75·9	...	0·05
Neemuch	103·0	75·3	...	0·23
Indore	102·6	77·3	...	0·10
Jubbulpore	106·8	80·8	...	1·67
Saugor	107·6	83·5	...	0·81
Hoshangabad	109·6	80·9	...	1·62
Khandwa	107·2	82·1	...	0·60
Akola	109·2	81·1	...	5·63
Amraoti	109·8	83·8	...	4·31
Nagpur	109·6	82·8	...	3·34
Chanda	113·0	86·0	...	4·32
Kalpur	103·7	78·6	...	4·70
Bombay	92·2	81·4	...	0·03
Ratnagiri	90·8	77·4	...	0·07
Mormugao	90·0	80·7	...	0·40
Karwar	90·8	79·5	...	1·66
Malegaon	104·9	73·6	...	0·31
Ahamednagar	102·9	69·0	...	2·19
Poona	97·0	71·8	...	0·02
Sholapur	106·8	76·9	...	0·68
Bijapur	103·2	74·2	...	1·27
Belgaum	93·3	66·6	...	3·03
Aurangabad	105·2	72·2	...	1·38
Nizamabad (Indur)	111·4	83·2	...	0·35
Hyderabad	107·3	85·7	...	0·58
Mangalore	91·3	77·3	...	3·21
Calicut	89·3	78·6	...	10·75
Cochin	90·7	80·8	...	21·18
Colombo	89·6	76·6	0·01	24·95
Masulipatam	114·8	84·7	...	0·77
Bellary	104·0	77·5	...	4·29
Cuddapah	108·2	87·1	...	0·54
Madras	109·0	83·5	0·01	4·87
Bangalore	94·3	71·5	...	1·85
Coimbatore	96·9	74·3	...	4·62
Trichinopoly	104·1	82·3	...	9·13
Negapatam	100·4	83·0	...	9·03

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 27th May was 29·811 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, May 10.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col H G Fitton, D S O aide-de-camp to the King from the Half-pay List, to be an assistant adjutant general, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen H H Burney, C B appointed to command the Ninth Infantry Brigade May 5 Major H E Pennethorne, R A to be an instructor in gunnery, first class vice Major H E March, whose tenure of that appointment has expired April 28.

Establishments.

School of Instruction for Mounted Inf—Major G L B du Maurier, D S O the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt to be assistant commandant, vice Brevet Col S T B Lawford, the Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt who has vacated that appointment May 2.

Cavalry.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Lieut G M Neilson resigns his commission May 11.

20th Hussars—Lieut F B Hurndall to be adjutant, vice A C Little May 7.

Remount Establishment—Major C W Gartside-Spaight, retired pay, to be a deputy-assistant director of remounts, vice Lieut W P C Cantrell-Hubbersty, Reserve of Officers, who has resigned that appointment May 1.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt L M Wilson to be major April 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major J N C Kennedy retires on retired pay May 11.

Foot-Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Sergt-Major J H Skidmore to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt W G A Garton, retired May 11.

Infantry.

The Suffolk Regt—Major S B Stotherd retires on retired pay May 7.

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Capt P L Ingpen is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers April 16.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles—Capt F A C Hamilton is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry April 17; Qrmr and Honorary Major J Woolger retires on retired pay; Sergt.-Major J Graham to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant May 11.

The Worcestershire Regt—Gentleman Cadet L H Ruck, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant May 11.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—Supernumerary Capt R N Bray is restored to the Establishment, on augmentation April 14.

The Royal Sussex Regt—Second Lieut B P Duke to be lieutenant Dec 4.

The Black Watch Royal Highlanders—Second Lieut J L S Ewing to be Lieutenant April 23.

The Essex Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—G C Binsteed, J C McMurdo March 6.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf—Capt W A Payn to be major March 19; Lieuts L D Furber and C M Vassar-Smith to be captains; Second Lieuts H Linton, M V O, and W D Vyvyan to be lieutenants.

The York and Lancaster Regt—Lieut R E Key to be captain, on augmentation; Second Lieut H P Philby to be lieutenant April 1.

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev W H F Pegg, B A, to be chaplain to the forces, fourth class May 10, 1909.

Army Schools.

Army Schoolmaster A J H McCleesh to be a supernumerary inspector of Army schools with honorary rank of lieutenant May 8.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels Indian Army to be brevet colonels—F C Grant, commandant 26th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse Nov 18; A H Bingley O I E, commandant 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs March 19 The undermentioned officers to be brevet colonels—Major and Brevet Lieut Col E H Gorges D S O, the Manchester Regt May 10; Lieut Col H S N White, M V O Royal Marine Light Inf May 11 The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary captains are granted the honorary rank of major—J Woolger, the Cameronians Scottish Rifles; R J Gray the Gloucester Regt May 8 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W H Nicholas the Buffs East Kent Regt is granted the honorary rank of captain May 9 The first Christian name of Col A L M Turner is Archer, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Jan 21.

Admiralty, 10th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908—Engineer Lieutenant Herbert Harry Wilkins has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 5th May.

Admiralty, 11th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Staff Paymaster Francis Hamilton Gerty has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 27th April.

Admiralty, 12th May.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Herbert Allan Slade Victor William Edward Allaway. George Bennett Allen. David Nicholas Hamilton Bowen and Gerald George Percy Burt Dated 1st May.

The following Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Henry Chamness. Dated 15th June, 1909. John Sydney Bovill. Dated 15th October, 1909. John Shenstone Prescott-Roberts. Dated 15th November, 1909.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Edward Robert Crouch. Dated 18th October, 1909. Roderick Wilson Day, Dated 7th April, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Francis Arthur Trepess to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 7th April, Paymaster John Stewart to be Staff Paymaster. Dated 11th May.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Lieutenant Harry Shrubsole. Lieutenant Godfrey Joseph Sykes. Dated 11th May.

War Office, Whitehall 13th May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Herbert Mullaly, C C, C S I, from the Division of the Chief of the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander in India, and to retain the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed. Dated 25th March.

Lieutenant Frederick H Gale, The Bedfordshire Regiment to be Aide-de-Camp to Sir R C Williams, K C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland. Dated 18th March.

The undermentioned appointments are made to the personal Staff of the Right Honorable Viscount Gladstone, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa:—Lieutenant Geoffrey M Paget, Coldstream Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 30th April, Lieutenant Francis W Parish, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp extra. Dated 23rd April.

Cavalry.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons, Captain Lawrence E G Oates is seconded for special extraregimental employment. Dated 26th March.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Y Foster, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 12th May.

Supernumerary Captain Douglas W Roberts is restored to the establishment, vice C Mael Ritchie, promoted Dated 28th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel John H Balguy on completion of five years service as a regimental Lieutenant-Colonel retires on retired pay Dated 13th May.

Supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry E Stanton, D S O Aide-de-Camp to the King is restored to the establishment, vice J H Balguy Dated 13th May.

The undermentioned supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—

Charles L R Gray vice F O Wyatt, M V O Dated 1st May.

Henry G Howorth, vice H B H Johnston placed on the Half-pay List Dated 14th May,

Supernumerary Lieutenant Mustard R C Nanson is restored to the establishment, Vice A D Grimke-Drayton, resigned Dated 14th May.

Captain Francis O Wyatt, M V O to be Adjutant, vice C L R Gray Dated 1st May.

Foot Guards.

Scots Guards, The undermentioned officers are seconded for service on the Staff dated 14th May, Captain Albermarle B E Cator, Lieutenant Cecil F P Hamilton.

Infantry.

The Devonshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Norman Z Emerson, D S O, is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major L J Bols, D S O, who holds a Staff appointment dated 12th April.

The Cheshire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Daniel Walkley retires on retired pay, dated 14th May.

Sergeant-Major John Ryan to be Quarter-master, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, vice Honorary Captain D Walkley dated 14th May.

The Welsh Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Leonard W D Everett is restored to the establishments, in succession to Major T O Marden, who holds a Staff appointment Dated 21st April.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Supernumerary Lieutenant Roslyn C Evelegh is restored to the establishment, vice C Fitzgerald, retired dated 4th May.

Gentleman Cadet Cuthbert Savile Faines, from The Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant J Blagcove, resigned dated 14th May.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Second Lieutenant Leonard G Morrison resigns his Commission dated 14th May.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Sergeant Gordon Stewart Hughman, from 1st (Royal) Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant B H F Fleming, retired. Dated 14th May.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain Edward V. Fox is restored to the establishment, vice Brevet Major A R Hoskins, D S O, promoted. Dated 7th May

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant Gerald A E Denny is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 13th April.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers, The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Hyacinth J A Roche is antedated to 9th March, vice G W Geddes, promoted.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—Percy S Banning, vice D DeC C MacGillycuddy, appointed Adjutant, 5th Battalion. Dated 14th March. Romney R G Kane, vice A B West, promoted. Dated 1st April. John G J Kilkelly, vice H C H O'Brien, promoted. Dated 1st April.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Richard J. C. Thompson is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 29th April.

Lieutenant Ralph De V. King resigns his Commission. Dated 14th May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Annie G. Airey, Miss Mary Clayden, Miss Elsie Schafer, Miss Dorothy A. Scott and Miss Grace E Stewart.

Memoranda.

Brevet Colonel William Y. Foster, Half-pay List, to be Colonel. Dated 12th May.

The undermentioned Native Officers, Indian Army, are granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement:—

Subadar Major Abiram Gurung, Sardar Bahadur, 2nd Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles. Dated 1st January.

Subadar Major Ghulam Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery Frontier Force dated 1st February.

General Reserve of Officers.

Honorary Lieutenant Guy Warden to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th May.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant William J Wilkins is granted the honorary rank of Captain Dated 5th February.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—May 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col C F Minchin, I A, B
Major A J O'Brien, I A, B
Capt F N White, I M S B
Capt W C R Savage, I A, B
Mr W J D Barkitt, B Cov
Mr A Campbell, B Cov
Mr F J Pert, B Cov
Mr F C Turner, B Cov
Mr F J Hall, B
Mr A W Booker, B
Mr H H D'Oply, B
Mr. F Keelan, B
Mr F L Halliday, M V O, C I E, B
Mr F W Kennaway, B
Mr P J Draper, B
Mr N M Carnell, B
Mr A W Connolly, B
Mr C W Ainley, B
Mr F W Duke, B
Mr R J C White, B
Mr H L Stephen, B
Mr J E M Robinson, B
Mr G Taylor, B
Mr G S Marsh, B
Mr P C Woollatt, B
Mr A O Polwhele, B
Mr M Nethersole, B
Mr F G Marshall, B
Mr G A Rundle, B
Mr E Newman, B
Mr A Woodhead, B
Mr M F D J Sice, B
Mr F W Suddaby, B
Mr P F M Toulmin, B
Mr H G Muggridge, B
Capt T W Harley, IMS, M
Mr G T H Bracken, M Cov
Mr L G Moore, M Cov
Mr F W Stewart, M Cov
Mr E Pakenham-Walsh, M Cov
Mr F N A Lucas, M
Mr J A Hyphen, Bo
Mr C A S Beatty, Bo
Mr A E B Gordon, Bo
Mr B C Kennedy, Bo
Mr H A Rickwood, Bo
Mr J J S Lorimer, Bo
Mr M A Havid, Bo
Mr H Lorimer, Bo
Mr J T Turner, Bo
Mr L J Robertson, Bo.
Mr N C Macleod, Bo.
Major-Gen E De Brath, Aden Bde
Col A W G L Cole, C B, D S O, A A G.
Lieut-Col G H Arbuthnot, 28 Lt Cav.
Major R St C Battine, 21 Cav.
Major F J Fraser, 33 Punj
Major T A C Langstone, I M S
Major G M Morris, 84 Punj
Major L L Maxwell, 2 Lrs
Major W M Coldstream, R E
Capt S A Delme-Radcliffe, 87 Punj
Capt E C Alexander, D S O Bde Major, E C
Capt J E Hext, S T C
Capt H Hay Thorburn, I M S
Capt A Young, 2-1 G R
Capt D Foster, R E
Capt W R Daniell, 123 O Rifles
Capt H F Dalrymple, 117 Mah
Capt A Chamberlayne, 1 Lrs
Capt W P M Sargent, 123 O Rifles.
Lieut A D Bennett, 19 Punj
Lieut D B Davidson, 2-3 G R
Lieut P W Elliot, 20 Inf
Lieut W L Hailes, 6 Jat L. Inf
Lieut H K. Bethell, 2 7
Lieut H Gillies, 1 Lrs
Lieut E W C Noel, 44 Mer Inf
Lieut T H Stainton, 119 Inf
Lieut W B Bell, Sind H
Lieut F L Roberts, 7 Raj
Lieut R Young, 62 Punj
Lieut H S Smart, 53 Sikhs
Lieut G B A Cooper, 17 Inf
Second Lieut J T Gulland, 69 Punj
Second Lieut L Spencer, 8 Raj
Senior Nursing Sister P F Whatt, Q A M N S I

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr M G Norman, B
Mr T Thornhill, B
Capt E Whiteworth Jones I M S

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col H Parkin, I A, B, 11 days
Major C A Smith, I A, B 10 days
Mr J J Emerson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr C C Thomson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J J A Page, B, 3 mo M C
Mr P S P Rice, M Cov, 14 days
Mr W A W Ford, M, 3 mo M C
Rev A E Stanley, M, 4 mo
Mr H C Byrne, Bo, 3 mo M C
Major-Gen H W Johnston, 67 Punj, 6 mo, M C
Major E A Swinhoe, S T C, till June 3 1910
Capt W L J Carey, R A, 4 mo M C
Lieut P G Benson-Cooke, 103 M L I, 1 mo, M C
Lieut A G McCole, 43 Erinpura R, 2 mo
Lieut J M R Ford, 61 P W O Frs, 2 mo M C
Lieut E J H Haughton, 105 M L I mo M C
Lieut Z G Burmester 31 Lrs, 4 mo

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society was held on May 6, at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, Sir W. Mackworth Young, Chairman of the Society, presiding. The thirtieth annual report, which was presented, stated that twenty-five returning missionaries and thirteen new missionaries had been sent out recently. Of the returning missionaries ten went to India, eight to China, and one to Ceylon, while ten of the reinforcements went to India and three to China. Eighteen accepted candidates were at the present time in training, eight of whom, it was hoped, would be able to go forth to the mission field in the autumn. The total receipts under all heads amounted to £51,907, and the total expenditure to £52,694.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 93 Farringdon Road, London, England

A Grateful Wife

Maternity Weakness, Rheumatic Fever, Depression—

Just sitting still and thinking *everything possible* has been done, does not suit Mrs. Wilson, for all the usual ways failing to restore her husband's health, she tried the Royal way—*the Phosferine way*. The benefit was immediate, for all the depression and weakness of rheumatic fever, which change of air, diet, and friends had failed to relieve, *diminished with every dose of Phosferine*. This triumphant outcome of Mrs. Wilson's devoted vigilance is typical of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine, but of still deeper importance is her assurance that *before, during, and after childbirth* she herself derived such an access of strength and vitality from Phosferine, that *weakness, lassitude, or distress was not in any way experienced.*

Decidedly Abolished.

Mrs. E. Wilson, 41, Bedford Road., Grays, Essex, writes:—"My husband started taking Phosferine after a severe bout of rheumatic fever, and although he went away to the seaside for change of air *failed to make any headway*. He wrote complaining of always feeling tired and despondent, and doubtful as to whether he would ever be able to resume his business. I sent him a 2/9 bottle of Phosferine, and after a few doses, he felt a great deal of difference, and before his supply was finished was quite himself again and ready and able to do a hard day's work with anyone. I am also very grateful for the good Phosferine has done me in maternity weakness; *before my child was born I took it regularly and it strengthened me wonderfully, the subsequent tax upon my constitution was not half so great* as one would naturally expect. I am certain Phosferine taken by mothers is a great help *both before and after child-birth*, as it supplies just the strength needful at this time, and moreover, imparts strength and stamina to both, and I assure you I am very proud of my beautiful baby girl."—February 8, 1910

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria.

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China.
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/3, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/3 size.

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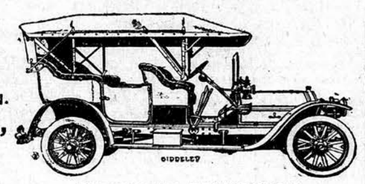

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is acknowledged as an ABSOLUTE SPECIFIC in warding off the bites of

Mosquitos and Other Insects.

Good for Prickly Heat and Refreshing to the Skin.
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ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

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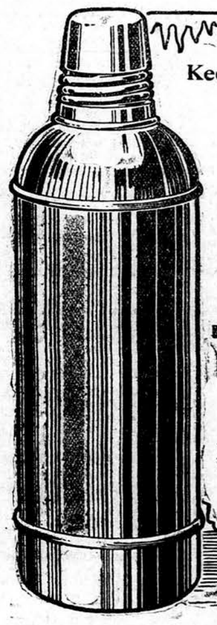

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No chemicals required—no ice—no refrigerators. The 'Thermos' never loses its power—with ordinary care it lasts a lifetime

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Will also keep hot liquids steaming hot for 24 hours. Ask also to see the 'Thermos' 'Oval' Flask and the 'Thermetot' (for food)

Supplied by all Jewellers, Ironmongers, Chemists, Stores, &c.

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WHOLESALE ONLY
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

It's the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6.

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PAGE & SANDEMAN'S Celebrated INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule, is SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATION

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Court Visitors of the Tata Institute have nominated the Director of Industries, Madras, and Drs. G. T. Walker and A. G. Bourne to represent them on the Council of the said Institute.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. F. B. Scott, W. E. Perry and C. F. Nation are posted to the Survey of Indis.

Mr. F. E. Fletcher to be supernumerary Entomologist, Imperial Department of Agriculture.

Mr. R. S. Hole, Imperial Forest Botanist, Dehra Dun, has eight months' leave, Mr. C. M. McCrie to Act.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A license under the Electricity Act is conferred upon the Simla Municipality.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Chunilal to be Assistant Accountant General, Punjab, and Mr. R. H. McNair to be Assistant Accountant General, Paper Currency Office, Cawnpore.

Mr. G. C. Hart has three months' leave.

In modification of previous notice it is notified that the vacancies for which officers will be selected at Accounts Examination in Calcutta in the last week of July next will be three vacancies in the General List of the Civil Accounts Department.

Mr. W. A. E. Mellor is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The importation into India is prohibited of Mr. F. C. Mackarness's pamphlet entitled "Methods of Indian Police in the 20th Century."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major W. R. Battye, I.M.S., is posted as Residency Surgeon, Mewar.

Capt. C. P. Mackenzie is confirmed in the Political Department.

Capt. A. E. S. Scott and Lieuts. B. Lorimer and A. S. Auret are gazetted second, third and fourth officers respectively of the Zhob Levy Corps.

Central Provinces Village Sanitation Act is made applicable to Berar.

The appointment is recognised of Mr. W. Meek as Acting Norwegian Consul at Aden.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel R. E. S. Taylor has six months' leave.

Major J H. Peck has six months' extension of leave at home.

Indian Army Promotions:—Major E. L. Sullivan to be Lieut.-Colonel and Lieuts. P. D. Green Armytage and R. H. O. D. Patterson to be Captains.

Bravet Colonel M. A. Tuite and Lieut.-Colonel I. M. Favar are permitted to retire.

Conductor H. Pitts is transferred to the pension establishment.

Volunteer Officers' decoration is conferred upon Lieut. G. Elliott, 2nd Calcutta Volunteers.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major E. H. Payne has ninety days' leave.

The tenure of Lt. Colonel B. Scott as Controller of Military Accounts is extended to 9th August, 1912.

FRONTIER RAIDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The small Survey Camp in the Thal Valley was fired upon by a gang of raiders and a Khalasi was wounded and couple of raiders were captured.

CROP PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

Crop telegrams do not indicate any change in the situation and the condition of standing crops is generally good.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 25th May :—

Good rain during week parts of Kanara, Dharwar, slight parts Ratnagiri, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Bijapur, Kolhapur. Rabi harvesting nearly completed West Khandesh, progressing Ahmedabad, Kanara, Mahi Kantha: Threshing continues parts Sind, West Khandesh, Nasik. Cotton picking progressing parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Baroda. Preparation of lands for next season general. Fodder-supply generally adequate except parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient except parts Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar. Irrigation water adequate except parts Deccan, Dharwar. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Hyderabad, Kaira, Ratnagiri, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 28 to 44. Gujarat 18 to 34, Konkan 2 to 26, Deccan 13 to 40, Karnatak 34 to 39 per cent. less than normal.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.

Festivities at Dhrangadhra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, MAY 27.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkote and the Jamsaheb of Jamnagar have arrived at Dhrangadhra by special train, the occasion of their visit being the marriage of the Heir-Apparent. They were cordially received by the Rajasaheb, and a detachment of infantry presented arms as the train came in.

The Wadhwan State will fall under management at present, there being no male issue to the deceased Thakore Saheb.

BERESFORD POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Beresford Polo Tournament began this evening when the King's Dragoon Guards played an excellent game with the Viceroy's Staff, and after a keenly contested game the former beat the latter by four goals to three. The 17th Lancers met the Strangers and the game resulted in an easy win for the former by 11 goals to one.

THE SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

The Punjab Government's stay at Simla during 1907-1908-1909 cost Rs. 1,74,741.

WHITEHAVEN COLLIERY DISASTER.

Thrilling Stories of Rescued Men.

London, May 13.

By an explosion which occurred at the Wellington Colliery, Whitehaven, on Wednesday evening, 141 men and boys were entombed in the workings. Although rescue work was begun without delay, and carried on throughout the night and yesterday, only four of the miners were rescued, the remainder being separated from the exploring parties by great masses of debris, which it was believed that it would take many hours to penetrate. The four men rescued give thrilling details of the dangers, from fire and poisonous gas, through which they escaped.

Whitehaven, May 12.

From "The Standard" correspondent:—The news that a serious accident had happened at the Wellington pit sent hundreds of people from all over Whitehaven to the colliery at 8 o'clock last night. On arrival there they found their fears confirmed. It appeared that an explosion had taken place, followed by a fire, and in some of the distant working a large number of men and boys were imprisoned. There were, it was stated, 96 hewers and 54 shifmen and boys in the pit at the time of the explosion. The working in which most of them were engaged is one from three to three and a-half miles from the main shaft. It is a 7ft working, and like the rest of the pit, had always been considered free from the risk of explosion. The shaft is about 150 fathoms deep. A rescue party was at once formed, headed by the Manager of the mine.

FIRST MEN RESCUED.

For some hours, although constant messages were sent down to the rescuers, no news was brought back of any kind, but about eleven o'clock the cage came up with two men, Joseph Walker, of Newhouse, and Stephen Gregory, of Back Glens, shifmen, who had been found in an unconscious condition at a point called Banks Turn, about a mile from the main shaft. When first found it was feared that they were dead, but they quickly revived under medical treatment. The rescue party now sent up from the pit bottom for brattice cloth and bricks to be sent down. The demands were rapidly complied with, and between eleven and twelve o'clock it was reported that the exploring party had not penetrated beyond about a mile and a half, when they were brought up, and it was stated that the rescue party had got to a place known as the Low Chimney, which is on an incline on the main road about two miles in, and supposed to be about four hundred yards from the obstruction which shuts in the imprisoned men.

At about half-past one two more men were brought up, suffering from the effects of poisonous gas. They also speedily recovered. They were John Wean and Joseph Kenmore, and their stories give a thrilling impression of the disaster from which they escaped. Both men, after recovering, insisted on taking part in the rescue work. Later in the day, after they had had a few hours' sleep, I was able to get from them an account of their experiences.

MINER'S THRILLING STORY.

"I was," said Kenmore, "in No. 5 North District, in a working with William John Walker and Arthur John Flynn, and at first we thought there had been a fall. We came up on the main road to see if there was a fall, and found it full of dust and very thick. Walker went towards the main incline. He thought a fall had occurred between two wooden doors, one of which directs the air into No. 6, while we got the return. We walked some men came, and then Deputy McAllister tried to get to the doors, but could not owing to the force of the smoke. We then tried to get through the air courses, and got as far as we could but we had to turn back owing to the bad air. We returned to the bottom of one working where there was good air coming from No. 6 District. We stopped about half an hour, and Jack Lucas and W. Craig tried one of the doors, but had to turn back. We sat a little bit, and then Jack Wear said: 'Well chaps, some of us will have to try and see if we can get out. Who will come with me?' No one volunteered, so I said 'I'll go. We will have to try some road to get through.' So Jack and I set off into the thick smoke, and when we came to the friction gear it was on fire.

"The flames were on the high side, and we had to get down on the low side to get past the flames. The setts (tubs) were knocked down, and there were falls, and we had a rough time to get past. Two or three times we thought we had missed our road. We had our lamps, and they burned right enough, but they were very little used, because the smoke was that thick we could hardly see. The wires and everything were down, and it is a wonder we got through it. It would take us, I think, about three-quarters of an hour to get through the distance, which would be about three quarters of a mile. We were done when we got into the fresh air.

"The first fire we came across was just like a lamp and I thought it was somebody at the friction gear, and I shouted, but got no answer; and when we came to it we saw that it was a fire, and got by to the low side of it. The other fire was just two or three yards away."

PARTED FROM HIS SON.

Wear, who was also interviewed, said: "The number with me in No. 5 North would be fourteen colliers, two joiners, and as near as I can tell eight lads, including my own, who works with me. The first I knew of anything being amiss was when the lads shouted that there was something wrong; my lad shouted to me and told us we had to come out. So we all came out on to the level. Kenmore and I made a dash through the flames, which the other chaps could not get through. The men were safe enough when we left them. They had plenty of air."

Asked what was the distance that he and Kenmore travelled through the fumes, Wear said he did not know but it was a terrible long brow (slope). "Both of us were done," he said, "when we came to the end, and both of us laid down. We had to come uphill all the way and we could not come very fast owing to the smoke. I thought if we could get through we could help the others. That is why I came. I thought somebody would have to make a start." Wear then referred to his son, and said he wished that the lad had come out with him.

Gregory, one of the first men rescued, was found in bed suffering from shock. In reply to questions he said that Walker and he were working in the main haulage road at Bisks Turn. "We were both sitting in the hole" he said and everything was going right when all in a sudden I lost consciousness. As near as I could tell it happened between seven and half-past and when I discovered myself it was a quarter to ten. They fetched me out by-and-by, and I knew it was that time, because my watch was still going. Gregory added that he heard a great "fluff," and knew no more afterwards. "It has," he added, "just about fettled me."

To return to the point at which Wear and Kenmore were brought up, one of the rescuers who came up reported that the men and boys in No. 5 District —16 men and probably four or five boys—were safe, being behind a closed door. At about 2 a.m. more wagons of bricks and lime were sent down, followed later, at about four o'clock, by planking for diverting the air. Food had previously been collected from various hotels and other sources in the town, and sent down for the rescuers shortly before four o'clock. All through the night a large crowd, many of them the wives and children or other relatives of the imprisoned miners, thronged the roadway between the offices and the pit-head buildings waiting with quiet and steady patience for the removal of their deep anxiety. Night changed to dawn and broadened into day, and still they maintained their troubled and pathetic vigil.

THE RESCUE WORK.

A striking feature of the rescue work was the entire absence of flurry and bustle. Hardly had a signal come up from below and been interpreted than with rapidity and steadiness the necessary trucks were run in with the loads desired from the pit yard at the bank. Round the shaft, cool and quiet, there stood always a dozen or more of colliers ready for the pit with their lamps lit. As the men came up from below the reliefs stepped forward into the cage in a quiet and matter-of-fact way, exactly as if they were going to their daily work rather than to unknown risks and dangers.

The day went on monotonously, relief party after party going down and taking their share in the exploration work, and again coming up and giving place to fresh men. To the watchers at the pitmouth there was nothing but disappointment, for no more men were brought up, and it was clear that it must be many hours before the "debris" which separated the rescuers from the imprisoned men could be pierced through.

At about five o'clock it was estimated that the exploring party were in very close proximity to the seat of the fire but unfortunately it began to get the better of them. The brattice cloths became exceedingly hot, and at seven o'clock Mr. Atkinson, Government-Inspector deemed it expedient to bring all the rescue party out of the pit. When this news became known it created, as may be imagined, the deepest foreboding. At half-past eight rescue work was resumed, but although hops has not been abandoned, it is feared that the chances are against the rescue of the imprisoned men.

SHIPBUILDING IN INDIA.

Appeal to Government.

In the current issue of the "Indian Businessman" Mr. M. B. Sant quotes the lecturer in Economics of the Bengal National College, Calcutta, to show that so far back as thirty centuries ago India was acquainted with Inland and Ocean Navigation, and her mercantile marine carried her commodities and manufactures to the most distant parts of the then known world. The ancient Vedic scriptures, the Upanishads, Puranas and other Brahmanical texts and Buddhistic works, he says, are replete with allusions to Navigation, National Shipping and Shipbuilding, and there are evidences that India once occupied and maintained for a series of centuries her glorious position as the Queen of the Eastern Seas. This shipping activity presupposes a knowledge of Naval Architecture and seamanship of a very high order. Antiquarians state that there were in existence several works in Sanskrit on Naukanayan Shastra or the Science and Art of Navigation and also shipbuilding. The names of the books and their authors have been traced, but the original works have, in many instances, been either carried away or destroyed by the successive hordes of conquerors of the olden times. It is related that at the time of the invasion of Alexander the Great, the passage of the Indus was effected by a flotilla of boats, constructed and manned by the Indian boatmen. During the reign of Emperor Chandra Gupta (B. C. 321-297) the development of national shipping had reached a stage when the Emperor found it necessary to create a Board of Admiralty. The department was very well organised and its head was placed an officer called the Superintendent of Ships. He was entrusted with the duty of not only managing the affairs connected with the ocean navigation, but also in connection with Indian navigation on rivers and lakes. He was compared with the modern Port Commissioner and Naval Officer.

Mr. Sant points out that even in recent times India was not at all backward in navigation. A hundred years ago the teak bottoms of Indian ships, being better adapted to resist the action of the sea-water and specially of the sea-water in Eastern seas were found in many respects superior to the English bottoms made of oak. As a result forty years ago one-third of the tonnage employed in Indian waters was Indian. As the result, however, of the fierce competition with foreign shipping driven by steam-power and well equipped with all the latest improvements and machinery, the number of Indian ships using the different harbours dwindled in 1899-1900 to 1,976 whereas in 1857 there were about 5-4,286 native vessels using different Indian harbours. At the present time with the exception of a few Parsee engineers who are in charge of the ships belonging to Native Steam Navigation Companies all the responsible work connected with the Indian shipping is in the hands of European experts. Mr. Sant appeals for the encouragement of a native mercantile marine for Indian workers. This he considers would make it more possible for Indian manufacturers to place their articles in their own and other countries, and would also provide a field for the enterprise and skill of a large surplus population.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

Mr. Sant concludes:—For effecting the revival efficiently and on modern lines, of Indian navigation I would also suggest that Technical Schools and Colleges of navigation be established at the principal ports of India, viz., Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, on the lines of the following well-known Institutions of England:—

(1) Municipal Science. Art and Technical School Devon Port (teaches Navigation. Nautical Astronomy Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture)

(2) Municipal Technical School for Fishermen, at Hull England (teaches Seamanship, Fishing and Navigation.)

(3) Navigation School Dundee, Scotland.

(4) School of Engineering and Navigation London.

(5) The Thames Nautical Training College London.

For the diffusion of naval training among khalasis other sea-faring classes and the general public important words on the theory and practice of navigation should be translated into the principal vernacular of India. The existing Translation Societies like the Deccan Vernacular Society of Poona will confer a great boon on the educated public if they set aside a certain sum every year for translations of Technical and Scientific treatises on naval and technical subjects, instead of selecting old classical authors whose works do not possess in the eyes of the present commercial world any value beyond mere academical interest. Educated men also should undertake the translations of such works, instead of frittering away their energies in writing works of fiction.

I trust, in conclusion, that my attempt will serve to attract the attention of the capitalists and the educated classes of India to the revival of the mercantile marine and the establishment of Naval Schools and Colleges,—subjects which hitherto remained neglected.

CALCUTTA SLANDER CASE.

A Question of Perjury

The Calcutta papers publish reports of proceedings on Wednesday in the matter in which Mr. Adolph Meyer, who is well-known in business circles in Bombay, was served with a notice to show cause why sanction should not be granted to prosecute him for perjury, came up for hearing before Mr. Keays Officiating Second Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Morrison, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Meyer, said that the observation of Mr. Keays—"I have not the slightest doubt that Mr. Meyer committed deliberate perjury when he denied having signed the promissory note was unjustifiable as there was no evidence on the record from which he could come to that conclusion. Saifu Rahaman who was the promisee in the note, had not been called by the other side, and Mr. Meyer was not given an opportunity of cross-examining him on the point as to whether it was signed by Mr. Meyer. Mr. Morrison submitted that all this should have been done. Secondly, he could prove to the entire satisfaction of the Court that the signature was a forgery, although it bore a strong resemblance to that of Mr. Meyer. He would prove this by calling the Government expert in handwriting, and by producing in Court certain office books of Mr. Meyer, which bore his signatures. Thirdly, counsel cited a ruling to the effect that sanction for prosecution on a charge of perjury could not be granted on the ground that the evidence of Mr. Meyer containing that denial as recorded by Mr. Keays, had not been signed by Mr. Meyer, and this should have been done.

Messrs. P. N. Mullick and S. Sandell, who appeared for Mr. Warner, submitted that there was sufficient "prima facie" evidence in the matter on which the Magistrate could grant sanction for prosecution. It would be time for them to produce definite evidence against Mr. Meyer, when the perjury case should be heard. On the face of the above finding of the Magistrate in the judgment and the evidence of Saifu Rahaman to the effect that the note had been signed in his presence by Mr. Meyer, and a part payment of Rs. 25 made by him, sanction could be granted. As regards the ruling cited by Mr. Morrison, it was submitted that it applied only to a Sessions Court and not to a Presidency Magistrate's Court. Besides, he would call the bench clerk to speak to the denial of Mr. Meyer on that point.

Mr. Keays adjourned the passing of an order.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY.

Mr. Roosevelt, on May 12, delivered a lecture on "The World Movement" before a distinguished audience at Berlin University. Among those present were the Emperor and Empress, Princes Eitel Frederick Augustus William, and Frederick Leopold, Princess Victoria Louise, the Imperial Chancellor, Admiral Muller, the American Ambassador, and a large number of professors and officials of the University. After the lecture the University conferred upon Mr. Roosevelt the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Letters, which has not been granted for twelve years. The Emperor has presented Mr. Roosevelt with four large pictures illustrating the developmeas of the uniforms and colours of the Prussian Army from the time of the Great Elector to the present day. Each of the picture bears a short explanation in English in the Emperor's handwriting.

FRANCE.

M. Ponty, Governor-General of French West Africa, recently informed the home Government that he was prepared to raise a corps of 20,000 Senegalese tirailleurs by voluntary enlistment within a period of four years. Half of these troops, moreover, would be willing to serve in Algeria. In accordance with M. Ponty's proposals, a military mission under the command of Col. Mangin, of the French Colonial Infantry, who has steadfastly advocated the more extensive enlistment of native troops, will sail from Bordeaux on May 20 for French West Africa in order to organise the recruitment and distribution of the new force.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The Brussels "Moniteur" publishes a royal decree organising native chieftainships and sub-chieftainships in the Congo and another regulating the taxation of natives.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

Constantinople, May 11 ("Reuter").—In the Chamber, in replying to a question regarding the situation in Crete, Refaat Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that as soon as it was informed that the Cretan Assembly had taken the oath of allegiance to a foreign sovereign, the Government took the necessary steps, with the result that the four Powers replied as follows:—"The taking of the oath to the King of the Hellenes in no-wise modifies the "status quo." The Minister added that the question as the whether the reply was adequate would from the subject of examination, though he personally considered the reply favourable to Turkish interests, adding that whatever the Cretans did the island would not cease to remain part of the empire. The Grand Vizier followed. He declared that the Government persisted in its known policy—namely, for the maintenance of its sovereign rights in Crete. The speaker regarded the salute to the Ottoman flag recently at Suda Bay by a French warship as a proof that Europe recognised Turkey's ownership. Consequently the oath of allegiance to the King of the Hollenes was of a special local nature, and would not extend beyond the limits of the island. He said that the Government felt sure of a solution, favourable to Turkey, and assured the Chamber that Crete still belonged to Turkey, and would continue to do so. Loud cheers greeted the Grand Vizier's statement.

EGYPT.

A Cairo telegram states that the report was published on May 12 of the Commission composed of three doctors, two English and one Egyptian, appointed to investigate the contention put forward by counsel for the defence in the trial of Wardani for the murder of Boutros Pasha that the Prime Minister died not of the wounds inflicted by his assailant but of the operation performed upon him subsequently. Both the English doctors state that the wounds inflicted on Boutros Pasha were mortal, and that it was impossible for him to survive without an operation. The Egyptian doctor dissents from the finding of his colleagues. The trial of Wardani was resumed. The Procureur-General argued that death was the result of Wardani's shots, and that an autopsy was unnecessary. He demanded that sentence of death should be passed. Wardani's counsel agreed that there was no premeditation. He said little about the medical evidence, but maintained that Boutros Pasha was in bad health, and that this contributed to his death. He demanded that Wardani should be removed to a lunatic asylum for observation.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

It is officially announced in Vienna that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of May.

FRANCE.

The new French Chamber, according to the official figures, will be mainly composed of 124 Radicals, 133 Socialist Radicals, 24 Independent Socialists, 74 Unified Socialists, 74 Republicans of the Left, 68 Progressists, and 99 members of the Right. For practical working purposes on all political questions this would normally result in a Government Majority of some 350, which was virtually the majority of the Government in the last Chamber.

CRETE.

The Cretan Assembly met on May 9. The session was opened in the name of the King of the Hellenes, to whom the Christian Deputies took the oath of allegiance. The Mahomedan Deputies immediately handed in a writen protest against both actions and left the House.

The Porte, on May 10, instructed the Ambassadors accredited to the four protecting Powers to protest in the strongest terms against the action of the Cretan Assembly in taking the oath to the King of the Hellenes and to communicate an expression of the Ottoman Governments regret that they have been unable to fulfil their promises to guard the Ottoman sovereignty in Crete. It is rumoured that the Porte has made a further communication to the effect that the situation may make necessary the despatch of Ottoman troops to the island, failing efficacious action on the part of the Powers.

Now that the Cretan Assembly has disregarded the advice of the Consuls of the Powers and taken the oath to the King of the Hellenes, Germany seems to be ready to adopt a more definitely pro-Turkish attitude than on some previous occasions.

ALBANIA.

Bad weather and, it is believed, dissensions among the general officers appear to have somewhat checked the activity of the troops in Albania for the present.

Shevket Torgut Pasha, since clearing the Katchanic Pass, has broken his force into mobile columns. Five columns with a strength approximating 1,300 men each have swept the valley of the Morava, and are said to have pacified Ghilan. The deserted villages were burned, desertion being counted as proof of complicity in the rebellion.

A telegram of May 11 states:—The Tchernolova Pass has again been forced after two days' fighting. The troops lost about 300 killed and wounded. The insurgents' position was finally turned and a flanking column forced the defile and obliged the Albanian mostly Lyuma men to retire.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

A discussion on the United States Tariff was begun on May 12 in the House of Representatives. The occasion for the debate was a clause in a Money Bill providing £50,000 for the continuation of the Tariff Board.

The American Battleship Fleet will, according to present arrangements, visit the Mediterranean next autumn, and will cruise there for six weeks or two months.

The successful launch of the battleship "Florida" took place yesterday from Brooklyn Navy Yard. She is by far the largest vessel ever constructed at a Government shipyard, and has been built almost as rapidly as was the "Utah," her sister ship, under private contract. The tonnage is 22,000, and the horse-power 28,000. She will have turbine engines and armour twelve inches thick. The armament will consist of ten twelve-inch guns in five central turrets. The cost of the vessel will be about £1,200,000. It is expected that this formidable ship will be the last of her type, as new plans are now being prepared to provide for ten fourteen-inch guns in the ships hereafter to be built.

The House of Representatives has passed the Government Railroad Bill, which the Democratic amendment providing for a physical valuation of the railroad.

A Washington correspondent telegraphs that the Anglo-American pecuniary claims agreement seems at last on a fair way towards settlement. The present negotiations concern claims dating back before 1812, and with general claims which have arisen since 1853.

INDIAN GHOST TALES.

The Visit of Chulni.

During the winter of 1905, I began making my collection of folk tales, ("Simla Village Tales," since published by Mr. Murray) and some of these were related to me by a little hill woman whose name was Chulni.

Soon after the terrible earthquake which visited the Himalayas in May that year, I made up my mind to leave Simla and take my two children to England; but before doing so went to see Chulni and bid her good-bye. She had not been very well; and before parting I said:—"Good-bye Chulni, and when I see you again I hope you will be well and strong." But the poor little woman burst into tears, and holding my hands she cried, "No Memsahib, I will never see your face again." I comforted her as best I could, and we parted. In September or October that year I left England for Germany, and went to the Harz Mountains where I spent a good deal of my time in writing out my manuscripts, and correcting the proofs sent me by Mr. Murray, the stories told by Chulni being included in these.

One night in December I woke up hearing a strange rushing sound around me, accompanied by a wailing voice calling "Memsahib, Memsahib" as though in deep distress. I knew myself to be the only person in that German household who had ever visited India, or who understood a word of Hindustani, and immediately concluded that the cry had reached me in some mysterious way from one of my Oriental friends in distant India. As I lay still, thinking, the idea came that it was Chulni, and I wrote off by that week's Mail to my sister telling her what had happened, and asking her to make immediate enquiries about Chulni. Not long afterwards the reply came:—"Chulni is dead, I cannot find out the exact date, but they tell me it was some time during December."

THE PHANTOM CARAVAN.

On my return from Europe in 1908, I went for the first time to Baluchistan, a wild lonely and wonderfully fascinating country different to any I had ever been in. My husband and I lived in tents for some months, and our camp was pitched in a solitary spot surrounded by hills, about thirty miles distance from Lasbeyla, a small native town. All the roads were mere footpaths and the only means of locomotion by camel. In this remote spot bare and barren where there are no wild animals or birds and where not even a sparrow's friendly chirp is heard, I have often sat enveloped in that haunting silence which only those who have lived in Baluchistan will understand. We journeyed "as the crow flies" to Karachi along the Lyari Road doing each stage by camel and starting every morning at 4 o'clock.

Sheikraj, the most god-forsaken wilderness in which I have ever set foot, was our last camping place, and were it not that the ride between Sheikraj and the Coast is indelibly imprinted upon my memory for certain unsought and undreamed of psychic reasons, connected with strange phenomena which overtook me on the journey. I should probably have forgotten its very existence. We started as usual before dawn next morning, my camel leading the way. It was starlight when we left Camp, and as we watched the ever marvellous pageant of dawn meeting the day, I saw stretched out on the vast plain a great encampment, from which the blue smoke of numberless camp fires curled upwards in the soft morning light. Many natives kept passing us by and the plain itself for miles around appeared to be peopled by hosts of warriors bearing spears and shields while long caravans of camels such as one sees when a Regiment is on the march moved in slow procession towards the West.

I may mention that in this part of the country one sometimes travel for several miles without meeting a soul, and this is the rule rather than the exception, so that, greatly surprised at the unexpected sight, I called to my camel man:—"Look, Chakur, at all these tents, all those camels, and who are these groups of travellers who keep passing us by?" Old Chakur looked and then to my utter astonishment he said:—"Memsahib, ours are the only camels on this road, and we are the only travellers but for one or two pilgrims who have passed by. As to those," pointing to the encampment and caravan "God knoweth." I do not know whether the man saw anything or not, but as soon as my husband came within speaking distance I eagerly questioned him and he too said that the plain was absolutely empty, and we had hardly passed a soul on the way.

As the sun rose we heard the roar of the sea and came within sight of what was once an important town but is now an insignificant fishing village, and its name was Somnian! Here it was that Alexander the Great had victualled his fleet and where his troops landed under the Generalship of Nearches and it was from here his victorious soldiers had marched across to vast plain through which we had just come.

Now an equally wired phenomenon as the one I witnessed occurs to this day under strikingly similar conditions of damp near the coast of Ireland. In a charmingly written article contributed to a well-known magazine by Lady Archibald Campbell, she compares "the grand mystic naturalistic mythology which Ireland snares with Vedic India," and describes "the gentle Glen of the Passing People" where "the rolling mists their pageants pass the yet seen mighty Hosts of Shee" (see Saltaira na Ram 42,52.)

I give the comparison for what it may be worth, for it is not always pleasant to subject oneself to ridicule by making public such a weird experience as mine unless supported by similar facts, but I think most people will admit that the back of a camel is not an easy place on which to indulge in dreams; in addition to this I had in my arms a little dog which needed constant attention lest it should fall from such a height and be killed.

This is neither the time nor the place in which to multiply instances of an occult nature which have intruded themselves into my life but it is my firm conviction that just as natural law and comparative science have already revealed so much to Darwin, Haeckel and other well-known scientists; so comparative psychic science may one day reveal secrets of atmospheric condition of heat or damp which are largely accountable for the appearances of those fleeting forms which are at present so hopelessly entangled, in the mesh of so-called "spiritism." It is well to know that in the world of science to-day there are men like Sir Oliver Lodge for instance, who are making a thoughtful study of psychic phenomena, without danger of being burnt at the stake, a fate which might easily have overtaken even Marconi or Edison a few centuries ago. I am no believer in plain old-fashioned "ghosts," in the general acceptation of the word, and although such "ghosts" have come into my life on more than one occasion, I have always had an idea that just as the sound of a human voice can be conserved in all the freshness of youth long after the human is dust and ashes, or just as we may hear a song sung as the singer was wont to sing it, long after the singer's death, so the human form which is already harnessed in some mysterious way (under conditions caused by mediums etc.,) to this earth long after life has escaped from the flesh, will be made clear to human vision once more it only remains to science to discover the way, and thus will be for ever removed the mystery of spirit appearing clothed in garments which they wore during life. Are what we see spirits or are they merely impressions left upon the world of space by certain humans? If people can transmit their thoughts to others why cannot they also impress their image in some permanent and everlasting manner so that under favourable conditions psychic or sensitised human beings find it possible to see that image?—Alice Elizabeth Dracott.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns for April are very satisfactory, but it must be remembered that owing to the incidence of Easter in March there were two more working days in April than in the corresponding month a year ago. The imports were valued at £59,555,459, an increase of £10,381,697, or 21·1 per cent; the British exports at £35,292,215, an increase of £6,333,757 or 21·8 per cent; and the re-exports at £11,858,654 an increase of £3,227,648 or 37·3 per cent.

DISTRESSED COLONIAL AND INDIAN SUBJECTS.

White Paper on Repatriation.

There has been issued as a Parliamentary White Paper (Cd. 5,133) the report of the committee which was appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in June last to inquire as to the best means of relieving, repatriating or otherwise disposing of (a) Seamen belonging to India or to any Crown colony (b) Natives of India or any of the Crown colonies who may find themselves destitute or without friends in the United Kingdom. These were the original terms of reference but they were afterwards extended to cover cases of distress from the Dominions.

The committee start by making one broad classification—namely, seamen and non-seamen. Under the first head they discuss the sufficiency of the present machinery provided by the Indian Merchant Shipping Acts and the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, for the prevention of distress and the relief of destitution among seamen from India and seamen from the Crown colonies, and among the recommendations they make in regard to it are the following:—

That masters of vessels, British or foreign, when engaging Eurasians and East Indians on European articles at ports in India should be required to give an undertaking to repatriate them if the voyage terminates elsewhere than in British India; that an undertaking to repatriate should also be given when native seamen belonging to the Crown colonies and protectorates are signed on at the ports of these colonies and protectorates except in the case of West Indian seamen engaged for voyage terminating elsewhere in the West India); that an undertaking to repatriate should be required when native seamen from the Crown colonies and protectorates are signed on at Indian ports; and that the penalties to which stowaways are liable should be made more widely known.

Certain further recommendations are made in the case of seamen from the dominions. They are to the following effect: That notices should be exhibited in the shipping offices of the ports of the dominions warning seamen that, if they sign on for a voyage terminating in the United Kingdom they may experience difficulty in finding a ship for the return voyage; and that the Governments of the dominions should arrange with the Board of Trade for the repatriation of such seamen as are recommended by the high Commissioners or Agents-General.

Dealing with the non-seaman class, the committee recommend that an agreement for repatriation should be made compulsory before domestic servants can be engaged in India or the Crown colonies and protectorates for service outside their own countries; that it should be unlawful for natives to leave for the purpose of spectacular performances unless provision is made for repatriating them; the one of the societies interested in Indian students in the United Kingdom should take up the relief of distress among them, and that the advisory committees attached to Indian Universities should spread as widely as possible a knowledge of the difficulties Indian students often experience in this country. The committee deal at some length with the problem raised by the Indian students. The most trustworthy estimates, they say, put the number in this country at 1,000 or 1,200, and this number, it is thought, will tend rather to increase than to decrease. The committee view with some concern the activity of the Calcutta Scientific Industrial Association, which provides students with passages to this country, but does not appear to undertake responsibility for their maintenance here, while there is practically no chance of these young men being able to provide for themselves.

As to a general scheme of inquiry and relief, the committee recommend that the Government offices and official agencies connected with India, the Dominions, and the Colonies and the protectorates should assist in making such inquiry in any particular case; that the cost of assistance of non-seamen should not be borne by the Government of the possession to which the distressed person belongs, but that a small vote should be taken by the Local Government Board to be devoted to repaying expenses incurred by guardians or charitable agencies for repatriation purposes, though repayment from this fund should not extend to relief in the United Kingdom itself.

A Blue Book (Cd, 5,134) containing the minutes of evidence and appendices is published with the report.

MILITARY COMMAND AND PRECEDENCE.

The Army Orders issued on May 3 contain a Royal Warrant making provision regarding the military command and precedence of the Special Reserve of Officers. In this it is laid down that the following rules shall be the standing authority on the matters dealt with:

(i.) An officer appointed to command a regiment or battalion in Our Army shall exercise command over any other officers serving therein, irrespectively of the date of appointment. All other officers (except those of Our Indian Army) doing duty with their Regiments shall take rank according to their dates of appointment in that rank to such regiments, except in cases (other than those of voluntary exchange or transfer) in which our Army Council may give officers special precedence. All officers serving together with officers of other corps shall take rank according to their respective dates of appointment to that rank in Our Army. Should two officers of the same rank have been gazetted to such rank with the same date, their precedence shall, except in the case of an officer appointed to command a regiment or battalion, be determined by the date of their next lower rank.

(ii.) If an officer be placed on half pay on account of ill-health caused by military service, or under circumstances over which he shad no control, and be subsequently brought back to full pay in the same rank and corps or department, he shall for precedence in his rank take the same numerical position as he occupied when placed on half-pay; otherwise he shall be placed junior of his rank.

(iii.) If an officer placed on half-pay on account of wounds, or of sickness caused by active service in the field, be subsequently brought back to full pay in the same rank and corps, or department, he shall, for precedence in his rank, revert to the original position in relation to the officers of his corps or department held by him when placed on half-pay; provided, however, that, if he is not reported fit for general service within one year of his being placed on half-pay he shall not be entitled to supersede any officer who may have been promoted during his absence, nor have any right himself to promotion, except in ordinary succession, after restoration to full pay, in the corps or department.

(iv.) Officers of Our Royal Malta Artillery shall take rank and precedence below all other officers of Our Regular Forces of the same rank.

(v.) Officers of Our Regular Forces shall, except as stated in (ix.) have precedence of and command over, officers of Our Special Reserve of Officers and of Our Territorial Force of the same rank.

(vi.) Officers of Our Special Reserve of Officers shall have precedence of, and command over, officers of Our Territorial Force of the same rank.

(vii.) Officers of Our Bermuda Militia, Our Channel Islands Militia, and Our Malta Militia shall take rank and precedence below officers of the same rank of Our Regular Forces and of Our Special Reserve of Officers but above officers of Our Territorial Force.

(viii.) Officers of Our Bermuda Volunteer Rifle Corps shall take rank and precedence below officers of the same rank of Our Bermuda Militia.

(ix.) When serving together in the same unit the relative precedence of officers of Our Regular Forces, Our Special Reserve of Officers, and Our Territorial Forces, shall be as laid down in the Regulations for Officers of the Special Reserve of Officers and the Regulations for the Territorial Force.

(x.) Officers of Our Regular Forces serving in any British Dominion, Colony, or Dependency, with rank granted by Us, shall have precedence of and command over Colonial officers of equal rank, but if holding local rank conferred upon them by the Colonial authorities, shall take rank with Colonial officers according to the dates of their respective Colonial ranks, provided that Field Officers of Our Regular Forces in any British Dominion, Colony, or Dependency shall have precedence of, and command over, Field Officers of the Permanent, Militia, and Volunteer Forces there, if so ordered by the Governor. Local or temporary rank granted to an officer of Our Army on assuming command of Colonial Forces, or when proceeding to a Colony for any special service, shall be conferred by Us.

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Saturday, 28th May, 1910.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

How to make all parts of the great British Empire economically interdependent, to their mutual advantage, was the subject of Mr. P. J. Hannon's paper on "Commercial Expansion within the Empire," read at the Royal Society of Arts the other day. His theory that the way to attain this ideal would be to lift a constructive Imperial policy out of "the obscure regions of academic controversy or the unhappy environment of party polemics." Mr. Hannon does not appear to realise that this could only be constitutionally done by either or both great Parliamentary parties adopting and carrying out such a policy. That the material progress and social advancement of the British race must have a more concrete foundation than the "abounding affection of the men of British blood for the 'old flag,'" there can be no possible doubt whatever, and that one considerable element of solidity would be found in the maintenance and expansion of Imperial trade is just as certain. The Britain Overseas has grown up to man's estate, and has long ceased to be hampered by undue nursing on the part of the Mother Country. The Colonies, whether they had their origin in emigration, voluntary or promoted to relieve poverty or congestion at home, whether acquired by conquest or conceded by charter to companies or individuals, have all alike developed on the British model, and have gone ahead on British lines, and have become the permanent homes of scions of British race who worked steadily at forming industrious and prosperous communities to whom self-government was granted as a right by the parent country in due time. Commercial progress is proceeding apace on the scale that might be expected from the ample area covered by the Empire, where the products of every zone can be grown in every variety of soil, climate and level where great mountains, extensive lakes, and some of the finest rivers of the world contribute to the reproductive energy of the land. The vast quantities of gold, coal and wheat raised within its limits alone make it of importance to every nation. Without foolish boasting, Mr. Hanson contends that all the needs of the Empire could be supplied within itself and he is sure that its people should strain every nerve to attain that desirable end. But unfortunately the situation at the present moment does not even approach it. The growth of British trade during the period 1854 to 1908, though admittedly gigantic, hardly varied in the ratio of imports from, and exports to, foreign countries and its own oveaseas possessions. Foreign trade made 77·6 per cent. of the aggregate and colonial 22·4 in 1854. The only difference in 1908 was 78·1 per cent. of foreign to 21·9 of colonial. The ratio was a little better for the colonies occasionally during the term of years, but not permanently so. Taking 15 years prior to 1909, inter-Imperial trade remained pretty evenly one-third of the foreign, and it never rose to more than "one-fourth of the entire business turn-over of the Empire." As the expansion of the Empire itself proceeded with unabated vigour during these years, it is not surprising that Mr. Hannon condemns the anomaly of its remaining dependent on the other communities of the world for three-fourths of its whole trade. Railway communications in all parts of the Empire and ocean transport to connect them have increased, so has the productive capacity of the Dominions themselves, but the commercial relationship of the Mother Country and the colonies remains unaltered. The figures have changed, but the proportion is the same.

Mr. Hannon, in summarising the ups and downs that marked British trade development during the last half century, attributes some of the early changes to the adjustment of the "Cobden" treaty with France, when "the United Kingdom was completely on a Free Trade basis." This may, perhaps, also account for the prosperity that in 1872 brought the value of British manufactures to £232,000,000 sterling. Germany and the Latin Union then demonetised silver, the Russo-Turkish War broke out and the lamentable Indian famine was added to these causes of trade depression and the figures dropped to £170 millions by 1879. But a recovery set in coincident with, but not necessarily because, of the introduction of a German tariff and an increase in the tariffs of Canada and Victoria. Once tariffs came into fashion, they spread to France and other Continental countries and were even increased as time advanced. The year 1886 witnessed acute trade depression, and Mr. Hannon deplores that it took England years to get back to the triumphant figures of 1872, while if the correct rate of progression had prevailed she should have been by that time in a far better position. However we must not forget that the reason foreign Governments encouraged and spurred on their manufacturers and exporters by imposing special tariffs and granting bonuses, was to bring them into the markets that had been practically an English monopoly. The policy effected its purpose, and they now get a fair share of the world's trade. It is no use grumbling because orders cannot be multiplied to please sellers and because competition must be faced and bid for by improved methods of manufacture. In 1890, the contest grew still more acute, the McKinley tariff and various modifications by other nations of their special tariffs and commercial treaties—always in the direction of greater stringency against outsiders—contributed to a further decline in British manufactures. Mr. Hannon should not be so depressed at his discovery that, in 1894, Great Britain as a commercial country stood only where she was a quarter of a century previously, for since 1894 there has been an improvement. As that however is only an advance of 25 per cent. he is not by any means content. He thinks that a dispassionate review of inter-Imperial trade, which he exhaustively entered on, must convince "the plain man of business" of the folly of a "laissez faire" attitude towards the opportunities for trade expansion within the Empire and the tendency to a continual dependence, on foreign markets. The diversion of trade to "the stranger without the gates" is too cosmopolitan a policy for this sturdy imperialist and one that he cannot bring himself to believe will be to the ultimate advantage of the Empire.

It is curious to see how, while the improvement in means of transport draws all the nations of the world nearer, and international congresses and combinations are trying to make all men brothers, national jealousies raise and strengthen old barriers against an assimilation of ideas or an untrammeled exchange of merchandise. One nation beholds the prosperity of another, attributes it to some peculiarity in its educational or tariff system, and forthwith copies both, hoping to do as well, quite forgetting that the synorasies of a people have just as much to do with their condition as their laws. Mr. Hannon is reasonable when he formulates two propositions as accounting for the "appalling want of equilibrium in our whole industrial system." These are that Great Britain buys vast quantities of foreign food and raw material that Imperial sources could supply, and that the Colonies buy goods outside that could as easily be manufactured imperially. The fact that foreigners can undersell Great Britain in many directions accounts for much of this. They have subsidies and concessions of many sorts from their Governments. They reduce through-booking to a fine art and thus save on transport. Nevertheless seeing that the food supply of the Empire could easily be found within its limits, it is extraordinary that co-operation has not found the way to make it an Imperial monopoly, and one that should work to the advantage of all the members of the great Imperial family. Wheat, meat, butter, cheese, fruit, wool can be produced in untold quantities, while hundreds of thousands of acres still await the tilling hand of man to give still more. Lord Milner struck a true note when he told the Montreal Board of Trade that the people of the Empire, where they reasonably could, should give their custom to their own kith and kin, rather than to foreigners. As charity begins at home, the demand of Mr. Hannon for an inter-Imperial policy of "preferential trade, transit facilities and minimum rates for transport," will seem to most citizens of the Empire to be an exercise of "the highest practical patriotism." But where, then, shall we find the "entente cordiale" and all the other friendly hand-clasps with other nations of the world? Will the prospect of a friendly reciprocity be lost in the confusion of a contest of retaliatory tariffs?

THE CORK RIOTS. THE rioting in Cork has broken out more fiercely than ever, this time at a place outside the city where the mob became so unmanageable that the police had to fire, killing one man. The first outbreak in which many people are reported to have been injured was described in a brief message two or three days ago and this, coming as it did without any warning, must have given our readers some astonishment. A storm seemed to have burst without any of the usual preliminary mutterings and to have burst with very serious effects. However at home, as the mail papers now show us, some trouble had been clearly anticipated. It had in fact been brewing for weeks, for Mr. Redmond had been daring enough to carry the fray right to the crown of the enemy's citadel. It had been announced that on Sunday, the 22nd, Messrs. Redmond, Dillon and Devlin were to descend on Cork, Mr. O'Brien's greatest stronghold, with the object of inaugurating a campaign for the political extinction of the Independents of the Nationalist party. This was more than enough. The hot Cork blood was up at once and a pretty duel of mud-slinging in which the local papers delightedly engaged, kept the temperature gradually rising. Mr. Redmond's meeting was "an insolent challenge" and a "wanton insult" which at all costs must be resented. It being also announced that two or three train-loads of Redmondites were coming, there was evidently something on which to mark the resentment. Open threats were soon bandied. The *Cork Examiner* taunted the "All for Ireland" League with inviting the Nationalists of the North-westward to meet them "for the purpose of wiping them off the map." A "splendid Nationalist demonstration" was the result. There were still according to the same paper, "no scalps for the alleged hunters and all the braggadocio of the new school of patriots just now looks extremely cheap." A day or two later the *Examiner* challenged the O'Brienites to meet their opponents face to face, and this brought a frenzied reply from the *Cork Accent*. The suggestion that the All-For-Ireland Leaguers were such arrant cowards that they dare not meet the invaders it repudiated with scorn. "The Molly Maguires contemplate an ignominious humiliation of this proud old city. They think they can dance on the people's carcases. In their view there is not spirit enough in rebel Cork to resent an insult. They are mistaken." With both parties in such a pretty temper, the only thing needed to ensure a row was an O'Brienite demonstration on the same day. The O'Brienites duly announced one, and as the *Accent* cheerfully declared, "If the Molly Maguire invaders want to meet the manhood of this city and county 'face to face' they will have an opportunity of doing so. The attempt to intimidate and over-awe Cork will be met in the only way possible to self-respecting men." The frankness of this avowal left nothing to be desired, and the police at once commenced "ample preparations." A *Daily Telegraph* correspondent then wrote that if the two demonstrations were held, nothing could prevent a serious disturbance and it is remarkable that political leaders on both sides should have displayed so much callousness to the probable results. When it became evident what an amount of passion had been infused into the political quarrel, it was clearly their duty to have cancelled their arrangements. Having failed to do so they have the blood shed of at least one of their countrymen to account for. Ireland is again courting the disciplinary measures which it has been her politicians' boast are now utterly unwarranted and if the necessity for recourse to them becomes more evident the Irish will have only their party leaders to thank.

FILLING OF GOWALIA TANK. WE are glad to see that a practical scheme has at last been put forward for the filling of Gowalia Tank. For long it has been a menace to public health, and it is several years since the residents in the neighbourhood first demanded that it should either be made to disappear or be rendered harmless. Naturally it has taken some time for the question to become ripe for action, but at last, now that Dr. Turner's representations have been supported by Dr. Bentley, in his report of malarial places in the City, the Improvement Trust is bestirring itself. Their scheme will involve a capital outlay of one lakh eighty thousand rupees, but after a period of three years the leasing of building plots on the site it is estimated will yield a quite satisfactory profit of thirty thousand rupees. The question now is, What will the Corporation want to do. They are the owners of the property, but we think Mr. Orr, speaking for the Trust at their Tuesday's meeting, made them a fair proposal. If the Improvement Trust are to do the work, they want the land transferred to them for nothing. If, on the other hand, the Corporation cast envious eyes on that profit of thirty thousand rupees, let them do the work themselves and make as much more as they can. For ourselves, seeing that the Corporation hitherto have regularly shelved the matter because they always feared it would be too expensive, we think they should let the sister body, which has shown more alertness and energy, proceed with its work. As Mr. Orr said it is important that the work should be done by someone. The tank injuriously affects the health of a considerable neighbourhood, in which Cumballa Hill has recently become a popular and important suburb of the city.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Delhi," with the China and Australian mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. to-morrow, Sunday.

IN reply to their wire of condolence forwarded to Queen Alexandra, through Lord Knollys, the Edinburgh Parsi Union received the following telegram on 8th May: "The Queen sends her sincere thanks to the Edinburgh Parsi Union for their kind expression of sympathy."

THE "Pioneer" writes:—"The statement that Mr. M. F. Gauntlett has been appointed to the new Post of Accountant, Railway Board, is, we understand premature, but is in the nature perhaps of an intelligent anticipation since Mr. Gauntlett is likely to get the appointment."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 5,000 to Major E. M. J. Molyneux, Indian Army, for his apparatus for the rapid laying out and reeling in from horseback of telephone cables. A reward of Rs. 200 has also been sanctioned to Colonel H. V. Biggs, R. E., for designing a rank for the safe custody of arms of British troops in India.

SIR EDMUND HOPE VERNEY, third Baronet, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Harry Verney, of Claydon House Buckinghamshire, died on Sunday, May 8, at the age of seventy-two, after a long illness. Sir Edmund Verney was born in 1838, and was educated at Harrow. Entering the Navy in 1851, he served in the Crimea, obtaining the Crimean medal, the Sebastopol clasp, and the Turkish medal, and also in the Indian Mutiny. He was with the detachment of bluejackets who took part in the blowing open of a gate leading to one of the courts of the Kaisarbagh before the final capture of Lucknow. He was awarded the Indian medal with the clasp for Lucknow, and was mentioned in despatches. Subsequently he commanded the Grappler, the Oberon, and the Growler, and the Liverpool division of the Coastguard.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE NATION'S SORROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

IF I were asked to say what I considered the outstanding feature of the never-to-be-forgotten week following the death of him, whom Sir William Harcourt, no court flatterer, described as the greatest King the English ever had, I should say it is the intensity of grief amongst the poorer of our countrymen and countrywomen at our scarcely yet realised loss. Not that there has been any want of sympathy amongst the other classes—quite the contrary, but I think you will search in vain amongst the pages and pages of eulogy that have filled the newspapers; the thousands of sermons; and the numerous speeches for more genuine sorrow than is expressed in the words uttered by the various Labour leaders. If I were further asked to name the most pathetic incident, I would refer to the touching scene in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace on Sunday afternoon. I was in the Mall shortly afterwards, and I could see how moved the great crowds outside the Royal residence, were, by the touch of nature, to which I allude. I think the best account is that given in the *Daily Express* and which was follows:—

"A Salvation Army band played King Edward's favourite hymns—"Nearer, my God, to Thee," "Abide with me," and "The Church's one foundation"—to Queen Alexandra in the grounds of Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon. It was probably the knowledge that the late King took a keen interest in the work of the Army that prompted General Booth to send a messenger to the Palace with the request that her Majesty should allow the band to enter the grounds and play to her. The messenger had only to wait a few minutes for a reply. The Queen was deeply touched by the request, and stated that she would like the band to play at four o'clock. At three o'clock the Regent's Hall Corps left their headquarters in Oxford-street and marched through the West End towards the Palace. The colours of the Corps, draped with black and white, were carried in front of the band, and at the rear walked a double line of soldiers." When the procession arrived at the palace the bandsmen entered the grounds, formed a circle round the flag, and bared their heads while Major Barratt offered a short prayer. Then the strains of "Nearer, my God, to Thee," were heard, and presently voices joined in the rendering of the hymn. The Queen and Princess Victoria heard the music from behind the draped windows. The great crowd outside the gates pressed forward to listen to the dead King's favourite hymn, and many eyes were dimmed with tears. The two other hymns were played, and then a member of the Royal Household came out of the palace with a message from Queen Alexandra. Her Majesty was very grateful for the music which had been rendered, and thanked the bandmaster very much. Another short prayer was offered, and the bandsmen walked slowly out of the grounds with their heads bowed. They marched away towards Hyde Park Corner to the strains of "Lead, kindly Light." Bandmaster Twitchin told an "Express" representative afterwards that he believed it was the first time the Army had been allowed to march in procession in the road leading from Pall Mall, along the side of Marlborough House, to the Mall. "The bandsmen," he continued, "include four taxi-cab drivers, two Covent Garden porters, a sweep, a road foreman in the employ of the Westminster City Council, and several vanmen, clerks, and mechanics."

The new reign so far as can be seen promises to be equally beneficial to the nation and the Empire as that which has ended with such startling suddenness and everything that is known of King George is in his favour. He has one advantage which his predecessor did not possess and which is thus referred to by the "Times":—"The influence which King Edward enjoyed was not the same as that exercised by Queen Victoria, but in some respects it was almost the stronger of the two. That that can be said with truth is really the highest proof of King Edward's abilities and of his mastery of his "metier de roi." When he came to the Throne his position was exceptionally difficult in some respects. The sex and the long reign of his predecessor had created for her a place apart not merely in the veneration of her subjects and of Europe, but in her relations to her Ministers. It was easy for her to do many things which it might be rash or unbecoming for a King to attempt. It was all the harder for the King to take up the succession without forfeiting some share of the authority which she had come to command, because during her lifetime he had not received much encouragement to associate himself closely with the serious work of the State. Much occupation was indeed cast upon him, and in it he was acquiring the wide and accurate knowledge of all orders of the people which was afterwards to stand him in such good stead; but for the most part it was ceremonial and not calculated to cultivate his insight into high politics. With a mind of less quickness this want of an apprenticeship in the highest duties of his great office might have been a serious drawback when he was summoned to perform them. That he was alive to the mistake which had been made in his own case, and to the disadvantages to which it exposed him, is shown by the care he has taken that it should not be repeated in the case of his son. As the leading journal says King George comes to the Throne with all the knowledge of public affairs and all the training in them which it is possible to impart to an Heir-Apparent. In fact, to use a homely expression, he has served his full apprenticeship and the country has confidence in him.

IRELAND AND KING EDWARD.

While it is to be regretted that no Irish Nationalist joined in the tribute that were paid by the leaders of the respective parties in the House of Commons—and Liberals favourable to Home Rule must be sorry that Mr. Redmond lost so great an opportunity of promoting the "union of hearts"—the manifestations of sorrow at the nation's loss have been as deep and sincere in the sister isle as in any other part of the Kingdom. I see that Mr. Hazleton, M.P., is criticised in some quarters as being the exception to the rule, but all he seems to have said was that no matter who might reign upon the Throne of England, the Irish national demand would be pushed forward and the attack upon the House of Lords would be neither delayed nor abandoned. But there was nothing disrespectful to the memory of King Edward in this, though it was unnecessarily turculent. Against this must be set the excellent words of Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and other representative Nationalists which will be found in the London papers—which have given great satisfaction to Englishmen generally I think. A very noticeable feature about the mourning in Ireland is the fact that quite a large number of public bodies in which Nationalists predominate, Boards of Guardians and such like, are passing resolutions of condolence. Even the Dublin Corporation has done the same. It is true that while 32 voted for seven voted against the motion, but at least one member of the minority explained that he merely wished to abstain from "acquiescing in what might be construed afterwards as an admission on his part relating to the Government of the country."

MR. LAJPAT RAI'S SUGGESTION.

In the columns of the *Daily News* on Monday appeared a letter from Mr. Lajpat Rai, who after claiming that the Indians now in England "fully share the grief of the British people on the death of their good King," proceeds to make what some will consider as a bold suggestion in the circumstances. The "installation" of the new King is, the writer says, Lord Morley's opportunity to make the Crown even more popular in India than it is now. "Orientals always connect kingship with unbounded mercy and unsurpassable generosity. It is customary for kings to signalise their accession to the throne by acts of clemency. Let the reign of King George V. herald an era of peace and goodwill to India. There can be no better way of appealing to the imagination of the Indian people than by giving freedom to men like Tilak and Arabindo Ghosh and others who are suffering for their political opinions. This is the right moment for a general amnesty for all political offences committed in the past accompanied by a suspension, if not a total repeal, of the gagging Acts passed during the last few years." Another measure which would evoke equal enthusiasm is, he adds, the inauguration of a system of free primary education. The *Daily News* in its next issue published a leader on the subject headed "An opportunity in India." The Bouverie-street organ, while it does not go to the length of absolutely supporting Mr. Lajpat's proposal, expresses its general sympathy in the following phrases:—"Worth turning over," "deserves the consideration of the Government." The only comment elsewhere that has come under my notice appears in the *Globe*, and needless to say that journal does not see eye to eye with Mr. Lajpat Rai. Indeed the *Globe* is distinctly hostile and tells those who think that such a measure would help to reconcile India to British rule, that they have little knowledge of the conditions. The *Globe* adds:—"The seditionist leaders are extremely few in comparison with the great bulk of the population of India; and under the present Press Laws, which have been strengthened not a moment too soon, it is hoped that they will lose much of their power for evil. But it would indeed be a foolish form of mercy that would release the agitator from his prison, giving him the opportunity of starting his campaign of poison in the Press, and quite possibly of bombs in the streets, all over again. If there were any guarantee that these persons would not use their generously-accorded freedom to strike the hand that gave it them, then indeed we might agree that it would do no harm to release the prisoners. But they would merely look upon their release as a new form of Occidental folly; and we are by no means sure that they would not be justified in their view. And in practice it would mean that the weary and distasteful work of policing the Press would have to begin all over again."

THE KING'S DECLARATION.

Even amongst those who sympathise to a large extent with the desire of our Roman Catholic subjects to have the Royal Declaration against Popery removed from the Statue Book, there are many who think Mr. Redmond's appeal to Mr. Asquith singularly ill-timed. Almost before the body of our beloved Sovereign was cold, and while the Prime Minister was still about from the country, the leader of the Nationalist Party must sound this discordant note. I have heard it suggested that Mr. Redmond was guilty of prodigious presumption in raising the question at all and that if anybody was to do it, it should have been the Archbishop of Westminster as head of the hierarchy in this country. There is, however, not much in that point. If the Royal Declaration is modified or as some at all events of the Catholics demand abolished, it can only be done by legislation, and Mr. Redmond after all is a member of Parliament. His offence is stirring up religious strife at a moment when to do so almost amounts to indecency. The Royal Declaration is only made upon the occasion of the Coronation of a new Sovereign and that ceremony is a long way off. That rival religious communities should be fighting, as it were, over the Royal coffin is most unseemly, and I wonder that the great newspapers do not show their disapproval by declining to open their columns to the disputants until after the Royal funeral. The Protestant Associations are up in arms and no sooner was Mr. Redmond's unfortunate letter published than they began to publicly protest against any alteration. The Protestant Reformation Association was the first to take the field and at a meeting on Monday passed a resolution objecting to any alteration whatever. Simultaneously in another part of the Metropolis a gathering of Roman Catholics was fervently endorsing Mr. Redmond's appeal to the Premier. The Council of the Church Association was hurriedly convened and placed on record their conviction that "the course suggested by Mr. Redmond is illegal in its conception, false to the Constitution, and calculated to subvert the Protestantism of the Throne, and they hereby call upon the Prime Minister to promptly reject Mr. Redmond's insidious appeal." Mr. Edwin de Lisle, member of a well-known Roman Catholic family, expresses his confident belief that the vast majority of his English-speaking co-religionists "would be quite satisfied with an amended version of the oath." The *Tablet* the leading organ of the Roman Catholics writes to the same effect, and recommends the oath drafted by Lord Llandaff as one that would secure the Protestantism of the Sovereign and be quite unobjectionable from a Catholic standpoint:—"I. A. B., by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God profess, testify, and declare that I do unfeignedly believe in the doctrines of the Church as by law established in this realm, and I do reject all doctrines opposed to or inconsistent with the tenets of that Church." The *Tablet* would not object to substitute the words "the Protestant Reformed Faith" for "the Church as by law established" if that was preferred as it might well be by the Free Churches but the Catholics of the Empire, it declares "will not be content with any proposals merely to truncate the present Declaration by cutting out the last lines. That might soften the grossness of the outrage, but it would leave the heart of the grievance untouched, because the King would still be forced in the face of the world to hold up the central and most sacred doctrine of the Catholic faith for public denial." As an instance of the wisdom of King Edward it is related that at a Committee meeting presided over by him, when Prince of Wales, there was a serious difference of opinion which threatened a deadlock. The matter apparently had to do with Hospital policy. When a satisfactory settlement seemed hopeless he suggested that if the Bishop of London and the Rev. Guinness Rogers would adjourn to another room they would be able to effect an agreement in five minutes.

(Concluded on page 8.)

SUBMARINE SUNK.

COLLISION WITH A CHANNEL STEAMER.

Twenty-seven French Sailors Drowned.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Channel steamer "Pas de Calais," bound for Dover, struck the French submarine, "Pluvoise," which was rising from a dive. All on board the submarine, numbering twenty-three, were drowned.

After she was struck, the forepart of the "Pluvoise" remained above water for some time. A boat was launched and the crew got on board and knocked. No reply came, and the submarine soon sank in nine fathoms of water. There are indications that the influx of water generated gases, which stifled the occupants.

The weather was quite calm at the time of the disaster. Three hundred passengers on board the "Pas de Calais" were transferred to the steamer "Empress," and the "Pas de Calais" returned to Calais damaged. Five destroyers were quickly at work on the scene, and are now dragging the locality.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Attempts to save the crew of the "Pluvoise," who numbered twenty-seven have been abandoned.

LATER.

The "Pluvoise" was the newest type of submarine and was launched in 1907.

The passengers on the mail boat, in interviews, say the oil flooding the sea was the first indication of the nature of the disaster The bow of the submarine suddenly bobbed up and remained for ten minutes trying to keep a level keel. Then she lurched and disappeared as the boat was trying to attach a rope. It is supposed that she was manœuvring to pass under the steamer and misjudged the angle.

HOME POLITICS.

A Compromise Advocated.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Ridley, speaking at Wimbledon, advocated a compromise on the constitutional crisis. He said the Conservatives recognised that the Liberals were reasonable in wishing for a Second Chamber in which there was a chance of majority.

LORD ROSEBERY.

Denies Postponement of Resolutions.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Rosebery denies the statement of the *Liverpool Post* that he will postpone his Lords' resolutions.

THE PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Suppression of Newspapers Causes Excitement.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Reuter wires from Teheran that unexampled excitement has been aroused in the Mejliss owing to the suppression of newspapers criticising the composition of Government. A Mullah, endeavouring to justify the Ministry, intensified the scene.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Expropriation of Private Estates.

LONDON, MAY 26.

Telegrams from the Hague states that the First Chamber has passed the Kandanghauer Estate Bill.

The Minister for the Colonies promised to do his utmost to hasten the proceedings, in connection with the Bill, providing for the expropriation of other private estates, all of which ought to return to State domain in the interests of the natives.

NEW GERMAN TAXATION.

Shortage of £12,000,000.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Incessant reports which have been current of the failure of Germany's taxation reform of 1909 are gathering shape. The *Berliner Tageblatt* learns that the minimum shortage will be twelve millions sterling.

QUEEN MARY—A COLONEL.

LONDON, MAY 26.

The Kaiser has appointed Queen Mary a Colonel of the Hussars.

DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The latest Derby betting is as follows :—

7 to 4 against Neil Gow.
2 to 1 against Lemberg.
10 to 1 against Charles O'Malley.
100 to 7 against Greenback.

Placidus has been scratched for the Derby.

COL. JOHN WILLIAM HOGGE, C.B., C.I.E., of Tentfield, Newbury, Berks, formerly commandant of the 14th Sikhs, who died on April 1, aged fifty-seven, left estate valued at £750 gross, with net personalty £638.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE.

Speech by Lord Kitchener.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, MAY 27.

Lord Kitchener was the guest at an Australasian banquet at the Japan Exhibition last night. He said he was glad that Australia and New Zealand had adopted a uniform military plan. He congratulated Australia on the selection of Colonel Kirkpatrick as Inspector-General. He was a most capable officer whose advice was of the utmost value.

Lord Kitchener added that the Home authorities would give all possible assistance, enabling Australasia to take a worthy place among the armed sister nations of the Empire.

LATER.

Sir (?) Reid, in proposing the health of Lord Kitchener, at last night's banquet, said, Australian soldiers' and ships' first place was in Australia's defence, but when the hour of danger comes, whatever ships and soldiers Canada, Australia, and South Africa may have, will be soonest found in the fighting line of the Empire, wherever that may be.

THE BABY PRINCESS OF HOLLAND.

First Visit to Amsterdam.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Princess Juliana paid her first visit to Amsterdam yesterday. Dense enthusiastic crowds lined the route from the Palace. Queen Wilhelmina stepped on to the balcony and held up the baby Princess to the cheering multitude.

FIERCE RIOTING AT CORK.

Police Fire on the Mob.

LONDON, MAY 27.

Fierce rioting took place at Newmarket, County Cork, between the political factions all day yesterday. A number of houses were wrecked. The police were practically powerless and eventually fired, killing one rioter.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

The Amir's Message of Condolence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The following Press Communique has been issued to-day :—

His Excellency the Viceroy received on 23rd instant, a letter from the Amir of Afghanistan expressing His Majesty's grief at learning the sad news of the death of the King-Emperor and requesting that an expression of his deep sympathy might be sent by telegraph to His Majesty King George and the Royal family. His Majesty's warm appreciation of the message of condolence has been communicated to the Amir.

MADRAS COURT OF WARDS.

A Year's Administration.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 27.

The Administration Report of the Madras Court of Wards which has just been issued is on the whole very satisfactory reading. The season of the Fasli 1318 was far from favourable, but it was, except in the extreme south, better than in the previous year and there was an appreciable increase in holdings in several estates though the percentage of holdings cultivated fell from 55.3 to 51.3. The total gross demand in estates under management during the last two years showed a net increase of over Rs. 2 lakhs. The net recoverable outstandings were 26·8 per cent. as against 32·7 in the previous year, but the report observes that there is still ample room for improvement. A considerable number of estates have surpluses, the most fortunate being Parlakimedi with over Rs. 19 lakhs, the Parlakimedi ex-Zemindar's estate with over Rs. 24 lakhs and Telaprole with about Rs. 11 1-2 lakhs. The resettlement of wet lands in the Tiruvallur Taluq in the Chingleput district which has been sanctioned for introduction with effect from Fasli 1320 is estimated to yield a net increase of Rs. 30,179 or 15 per cent. over the existing revenue which is the rate of enhancement sanctioned for wet lands in the district as a whole.

MR. MACKARNESS' PAMPHLET ON THE POLICE.

Stopped from Circulation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHILLONG, MAY 27.

A "Gazette" Extraordinary, published today, declares all copies of the pamphlet entitled, "The methods of the Indian Police in the 20th century," published by Mr. F. C. Mackarness, M. P., and printed by the National Press Agency, London, to be forfeited to His Majesty.

A DROWNING ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

A drowning accident occurred on the night of the 24th instant in which a Gunner of 38th Battery, R. F. A., of the Lahore Cantonment, lost his life. A detachment of 22 men had been sent to practise swimming horses in the Ravi river after dark. The man in question went out swimming and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered.

CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBITION AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

A proposal has been put forward to revive the Chrysanthemum Exhibition at Simla and to continue with it a Poultry and Bee Show. The Lieuenant-Governor of the Punjab has given permission of the use of the grounds and the ball room of Barnes Court for the Exhibition which is expected to be a great success.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Allowance Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Imperial Government has sanctioned the grant of a subsistence allowance of Rs. 1,500 a month to His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Magistrate of Chandpur has issued a summons on the complaint of Singhamini and four other Tipperahas against Channra Ghosh, author of a Bengali work, enlitled "Chakma Jati," for alleged defamatory statements made in it against the Tipperahs of Rangamati.

RAJA'S STEAMER IN COLLISION.

Serang Fined Heavily.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

The Magistrate of Chandpur delivered judgment yesterday in the steamer collision case. In this case the "Indian General Steam Navigation Company" was the complainant, and the serang of the steamer "Chaitanya" belonging to the Raja of Bhagyakul was the accused. The serang was fined Rs. 400. A civil suit is pending.

SEVERE DUST-STORM AT BENARES.

Devastation of Crops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 27.

A severe dust-storm, followed by a slight shower of rain, passed over Benares yesterday morning at 4 o'clock and lasted for fully two hours. The direction of the storm was from west to east; reports have been received from the neighbouring villages to the effect that considerable damage has been done to huts, and plants and mango crop especially.

POSTAL EXPRESS COLLISION CASE.

Railway Officials Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

Mr. Collet, the Magistrate of Sholapore, has given judgment in the postal express collision case, in which guard Weir, a mukadam, and the stationmaster were placed on trial. The guard was fined one rupee, while the mukadam received one month's imprisonment, and the stationmaster six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A POSTAL PEON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 27.

A peon, employed in the sorting branch of the railway mail service of the Southern Mahratta Section, who was arrested by Inspector Forster, Railway Police for the theft of a registered cover containing a currency note for a hundred rupees, which was found secluded on his person when searched; was to-day placed before the City Magistrate, when evidence was recorded and the case adjourned.

BHAI PARMA NAND'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 27.

The appeal preferred by Bhai Parma Nand, M.A., against the order of the Special Magistrate in a case under a section 110 (security section), will be heard by the District Magistrate, Lahore, on the 1st of June.

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY.

More Trucks Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the provision of forty additional bogie high-sided wagons and sixty bogie low sided strucks of the ballast wagon type for the metre-gauge section of the South Indian Railway.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

Siding at Prayag to be Constructed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

An estimate has been sanctioned for the construction of a siding from Prayag station to the Bank of the Ganges at Allahabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 27.

A total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st to 14th May 1910, show a gain of Rs. 63,366,186, and Rs. 80,45,926 as compared with corresponding figures for 1907-8 and 1908-9 respectively.

"SWARAJYA" SEDITION CASE.

Heavy Sentence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 27.

Mr. Rustomjee, I. C. S., Sessions Judge, Allahabad, delivered judgment yesterday in the "Swarajya" Sedition Case. The accused was convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation on each of the three charges the sentences to run concurrently.

THE following addition will be made to paragraph 1 of the regulations under which commissions in the Regular Army may be obtained by officers of the Special Reserve of Officers, etc. :—"Officers appointed after May 31, 1910, to the Special Reserve Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, or Army Veterinary Corps, or the Territorial Force Army Service Corps, Royal Army Medical Corps, or Army Veterinary Corps, will not be eligible, except in special circumstances, to present themselves at a competitive examination."

JAMNABAI MURDER CASE.

Sixth Accused Pardoned.

STORY OF THE MURDER.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Ramdayal Mohanlal Nahnoo Kaloo, Lachman Gopal, Howson Mattadin, Raghunandan Shivdayal and Shivnathsing Vishwanythsing with the murder of Jamnabai, widow of Damodar Lakhmidass Khimji on the night of the 20th March last and abetment thereof

Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Williamson of the "D" Division, conducted the Prosecution; the accused were undefended.

At the outset Mr. Bowen asked the Court to tender a free pardon to the sixth accused on his making a full and true disclosure of the facts of the case to his knowledge under section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Questioned by Mr. Babha, the sixth accused said he was prepared to make a full and true disclosure.

His Worship granted the necessary pardon on the above condition.

The accused, who was now made an approver, was examined by Mr. Bowen. He said he was a watchman in the G. I. P. R. cotton godowns at Colaba. He had known the first accused since about a month prior to the murder. The second accused used to work with him in the godowns for about six months. The third accused was his Muccadam. The fourth accused also used to work with the witness for about four months. He knew the fifth accused who used to live at Bassein. Witness and the fourth accused used to live in the same room till about a month prior to his arrest. He remembered, Sunday, the day of the murder. Two days prior to the murder, he went to Walkeshwar on Monday afternoon, he saw the first accused at the latter's room. The second accused also came there. The first accused told them that the lady lived alone and her bhaiya had informed him (the first accused) that about Rs. 6,000 worth of property could be stolen if they tried to do so. The third accused told the first accused to go and said he would send men to watch the place. The same night the third accused sent the second accused to call the witness. The third accused asked the witness to accompany the second accused to Walkeshwar. The order was complied with. At Walkeshwar they met the first accused at the bungalow of the latter's employers. The first accused took them to his master's stable and told them to wait there. The first accused returned at about twelve midnight, and took them in the compound to see the bungalow. He took them up the staircase of the bungalow and pointed out to them the way to the lady's room. They then returned to the stable where they had waited before. Before they left the next morning the first accused told them that he would come one day to Colaba and tell them the appointed day. The first accused then saw them at 4 p.m. on the day of the murder at the company's yard at Colaba and began conversation with the third accused who ordered them to go to work. At 5 p. m., the second accused went to the witness and took him to the place where the first and third accused were seated. The fourth accused, who was then sent for, also came there. The first accused then said that the work would be accomplished that day, and that they all should go to the bungalow at Walkeshwar at 11 p.m. The first accused left at 6 p.m., and the accused attended their respective duties. At 10 p.m., the witness and the second, third and fourth accused started on foot for Walkeshwar. They met the first accused at the front gate of his master's bungalow at about 11 p.m. They all were asked by the first accused to wait in the lane near the bungalow. The first accused then returned with the fifth accused from the rear of his master's bungalow. The first acensed went out again and returned an hour later, and said the lady was asleep and asked them to raid the bungalow. The first accused then entered the gate of the lady's compound followed by the rest. They were then led up the staircase by the first accused. There was a window half way up the staircase and the second accused went through it on to the roof, followed by the first accused and the witness. The other three remained on the staircase near the door leading to the lady's room. The first and second accused and the witness got over the railings and came on a verandah. The first accused entered a room, where the lady was, adjoining the verandah to open the door near the staircase so as to let the other in from the staircase. They all then collected in front of a cupboard near the place where the lady was asleep. As they saw signs of the lady waking the first accused told the accused to seize her while they searched the room. The second accused seized her while she was lying down. The lady then got up and held the second accused by his "angucha" and gave him a blow with her fist on his chest and knocked him down. She then said "Bhaiya, oh Bhaiya." Witness understood that she called her servant. The first accused then ran up, seized her and threw her down on the couch she was sleeping on. He then sat on her chest and began to press her throat with his hands. She struggled and in the struggle kicked over some unlighted lamps which broke. The first accused then snatched the "angucha" from the second accused and tied it round her throat. He next asked the fourth accused for some cloth to tie her legs. The fourth accused picked up a red saree from near the couch and handed it to the first accused who tied her legs with it. All of them told the first accused not to kill her, but to hold her by her hands and feet, while they searched the room. The first accused replied that he was not going to kill her, he had merely tied her up; he asked them to stand by and said he would search the property. The first accused then tore the cover of a cushion and with that he tied her hands. It was a moonlight night and witness could see by the moonlight all that was passing in the room. When the property was being searched, a lamp was lit, but it was put out during the struggle. The first accused was sitting on the lady's chest for about fifteen minutes. He then got up felt her pulse and found she had become cold. All asked the first accused if he had killed her and he (the accused) replied that she was dead. At that time they were standing near the cupboard in the room. The first accused after that lit a lamp and took them all into a corner which was partitioned off. There the first accused opened a cupboard which had a latch. Nothing was taken out of that. The first accused then took down a trunk which was in the cupboard. He opened the trunk which contained silk clothes. As they did not find anything there they came to the big room and the first accused took up a bunch of the keys from a table and opened the cupboard there. Some cash was found in a silver 'lota.' At this stage the lamp went off and the first accused told them to stand below till he fetched the matches from his master's bungalow. He entrusted the 'lota' to the second accused. They all then went down and stood there. The first accused then returned with a match box and took them upstairs. On striking a match the first accused found a candle near a table and lit it. They then resumed their research. The first accused found some notes but he concealed them in his pocket. He also took out some cash and with that they went in the partitioned room.

Witness was then shown two silver bars and he said they had also found four silver bars similar to the two in the cupboard.

Continuing he said all sat down and the first accused took the cash from the second accused and gave Rs. 30 each to the second, third and fourth accused and the witness. The first accused told the fifth accused that he would give him his share at his master's bungalow. He took aside Rs. 80, saying that was for the lady's Bhaiya through whose assistance they succeeded in gaining all these. Besides the cash, four silver bars, some silver pots and several sarees were stolen.

Witness was here shown four silver utensils and he said that besides those there were about four more utensils stolen. He said that all the utensils were taken charge of by the first accused, who also took away the sarees. They then dispersed. The first and the fifth accused went to the bungalow of the former's master. The second, third, and fourth accused and the witness remained in the gully till 5 a.m., when they started for Colaba. They went in time to answer the roll call.

This concluded the examination-in-chief and the accused reserved the cross-examination.

At this stage, the witness expressed his desire to add something more and his Worship said he would hear him on the next occasion.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

LATEST FROM HOME.

LONDON, MAY 13.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

His Majesty King Edward the Seventh died at Buckingham Palace on Friday night, May 6.

His Majesty breathed his last in the presence of her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Princess Royal (the Duchess of Fife), Princess Victoria, and the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll).

The Prince of Wales has ascended the Throne as King George the Fifth.

The Queen Mother has addressed a message to the nation in which her Majesty says that from the depth of her poor broken heart she wishes to express to the whole nation her deepfelt thanks for all their touching sympathy in her overwhelming sorrow and unspeakable anguish.

Addresses of condolence to the King and the Queen Mother and congratulation to the King on his Accession were agreed to unanimously in the House of Lords on May 11.

In the House of Commons a message from the King was brought up by the Prime Minister, who thereupon moved an address of condolence in reply Mr. Balfour seconded the motion, which was agreed to "nem. con."

The "London Gazette" contains a Proclamation by King George the Fifth; directing, under the Statute 34 Victoria, cap. 17, that Friday, May 20, be observed as a day of general mourning throughout the United Kingdom.

Tributes to the memory of the late King Edward have been received from every quarter of the globe, and everywhere his memory is revered and his ability extolled.

In Berlin the expressions of regard for his Majesty and the diplomatic work he has accomplished are generous in the extreme.

In France the event is viewed with grave misgiving, where it is said by a leading authority that the loss of no living Frenchman would equal that occasioned by the King's demise.

Remarkable evidences of universal mourning were apparent in London on Saturday and Sunday. Everything in the nature of public entertainment was suspended, and there was an enormous demand for articles of mourning attire.

Nearly all the principal social fixtures, entertainments, pageants, visits of distinguished guests, and other functions of the London season are affected by the death of King Edward, and an enormous number of fixtures have been either cancelled or postponed.

The arrangements for the lying in State and the funeral of the late King are being completed. The body will remain at Buckingham Palace until Tuesday morning, May 17, and will then be removed to Westminster Hall, where it will lie in State till May 20.

The funeral has been fixed for Friday, May 20, and will take place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

At the Privy Council at St. James's Palace on May 7. King George made a declaration of policy and a touching tribute to his late Majesty. The Privy Councillors present subscribed to the Oath of Allegiance.

The formal Proclamation of the Accession of King George the Fifth was made on May 9 from the balcony of St. James's Palace by Garter King-at-Arms. The Proclamation was also made, according to custom, at Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange.

Both Houses of Parliament held sittings, and the Oath of Allegiance to King George the Fifth was taken by a large number of members.

At the Law Courts the Judges of King's Bench swore allegiance to the new King while the Chancery Judges took the oath before the Lord Lord Chancellor at Westminster.

The King has addressed to the Navy a message expressing his deep gratitude for its faithful and distinguished services rendered to the late King.

The King has also addressed a message to the Army His Majesty, after referring to the late King's close association with the Army, takes the earliest opportunity of expressing to all ranks his gratitude for their gallant and devoted services to his father.

The King has announced that it is his wish that the Whitsuntide holidays and recreation and rest of the people should not be interferred with. He has also requested that the theatres should be reopened, and closed only on the day of King Edward's funeral.

Obituary.—General W. J. P. Barlow, General A. R. Clephane, Col. E. G. Blenkinsop, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Tabb, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Anderson, Major K. M. Cameron, M.B., Sir E. H. Verney, Sir G. S. V. Fitzgerald, and Sir W. Huggins.

POLITICAL SITUATION AT HOME.

The Referendum.

GENERAL satisfaction is expressed at the Government's decision to appoint a Select Committee to draw up proposals for the settlement of the Civil List when Parliament reassembles. An element of stability is thus introduced into the political situation. With this exception, the matters which have as yet been before the Cabinet for consideration have been entirely ceremonial, and any statements as to the Government's future course of action are premature. Questions of policy will very shortly be considered, says the "Times," but the decisions taken may be tentative and provisional. It is generally recognised in Ministerial circles that it will now be necessary to pass a Budget for the current year, and it is not improbable that the introduction of the Government's Veto resolutions in the House of Lord may be delayed, at any rate, for a few weeks after the reassembly of Parliament, if not for a longer season.

The following motion, in the name of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, has been put upon the Minutes of the House of Lords:—"That in the opinion of this House it is expedient that statutory provision should made whereby, in the event of differences of opinion between this House and the House of Commons as to the provisions the amendment or the rejection of any Bill proving irreconcilable by conference between the two Houses the matters in difference might be referred to the judgment of the electors otherwise than by a General Election."

According to present intentions Lord Rosebery's resolutions touching the reform of the House of Lord will be proceeded with in that Chamber when it reassembles.

CHARGE AGAINST SAVARKAR.

"Ample Evidence."

AT the Bow-street before Sir. A. de Rutzen, Vinayak Savarkar, a young Indian law student, was charged on May 7 with five offences against the Fugitive Offenders Act—namely, waging or abetting the waging of war against the King, conspiring to deprive the King of the Sovereignty of British India, collecting men, arms, and ammunition with the intention of waging war against the King, speaking or writing words of hatred or disaffection against the King or the Government, and abetment of murder.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. William Lewis conducted the case for the Director of Public Prosecutions; Mr. Arthur Powell, K. C., and Mr. Parikh defended.

Mr. Bodkin now asked the Magistrate to commit the defendant to India for trial on all the charges which had been preferred against him.

The magistrate said that the only thing he could do in this case was either to commit the defandant for extradition or discharge him. In this opinion there was ample evidence on which to commit the defendant on all the charges. He (the magistrate) had nothing to do with the question as to whether the case should be tried in this country or not.

At the request of counsel a formal remand was granted to allow of further time being given for the preparation of a case for the Appeal Court.

MR. JAMES ROBERT NICOLSON MACPHAIL, Advocate, Mr. Robert Munro, Advocate, M.P. and Mr. Robert Stevenson Horne, Advocate, members of the Scottish Bar, have been granted the rank of King's Counsel under a Warrant bearing May 5.

THE LATE KING-EMPEROR.

Receipt of the Death News.

The announcement of the death of King Edward has caused deep grief throughout the empire, and has been received over the whole civilised world with manifestations of profound sorrow and sympathy.

In London the signs of mourning are everywhere. Very early on Saturday morning the great bell of St Paul's Cathedral was tolled for an hour. Flags were displayed half mast at all public offices and over many other buildings. A salute of minute guns, one for each year of the King's life was fired in St. James's Park. Similar salutes were fired by the fleets at Portsmouth and elsewhere. A special memorial service was held in the afternoon in the St Paul's Cathedral and was attended by a large congregation. Crowds of people gathered all day about Buckingham Palace, and there was a constant stream of visitors, who signed the visitors' book at the Palace in expression of their sorrow for the dead Sovereign. The Courts of Justice adjourned immediately on their assembling, and in the Police Courts the magistrates gave utterance to their sense of the magnitude of the national loss. The Stock Exchange was closed. The theatres and other places of entertainment were almost all closed.

Special meetings of the London County Council, the Westminster City Council, the Committee of Lloyd's, and many other bodies in London have been held, at which resolutions of condolence and sympathy have been passed.

All through the country the manifestations of public grief were well-nigh universal. In many places there was a general cessation of business; everywhere flags were flown at half-mast, and there were other signs of mourning. Expressions of sorrow and sympathy from prominent citizens and officials were innumerable.

Ireland is also in mourning. It is no exaggeration to say that no part of the British Empire is more profoundly affected by the King's death. The unexpected news has established an almost unprecedented bond of sympathy between Unionist, Nationalist, and Sinn Feiner, between Protestant and Roman Catholic. Nationalist Ireland respected Queen Victoria and Unionist Ireland loved her Unionist and Nationalist alike loved King Edward for his qualities as a King and as a man.

On May 7 the newspapers of all parties expressed the national regret eloquently and without reserve. In Dublin all public business was suspended. Race meetings were postponed, theatres were shut, the Stock Exchange was closed, on all the public buildings the Union Jack was at half-mast, the crowds which filled the streets noted with approval that the City Hall and the Dublin Mansion House were no exceptions to the rule. Many of the hotels and clubs are draped in black, the principal shops display black and purple mourning; there is an air of depression over the whole city.

Pulpit references were made on Sunday in all the churches in Dublin, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. The Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Peacocke) paid a tribute to King Edward's wisdom, tact, and knowledge of men. His removal at this crisis was singularly unfortunate.

At St. David's Cathedral, Wales, of which the late King was a Cursal Prebend, the bell was tolled for an hour on receipt of the news of his death. This will be repeated daily till the funeral, such being the custom on the death of a member of the Cathedral body. The late King's stall is also draped in purple.

The Edinburgh Town Council held a special meeting for the purpose of adopting a resolution of condolence with King George and other members of the Royal Family. The Lord Provost, in moving the resolution, said :—"The Throne never was more securely entrenched in the affections and the hearts of the people than in the days of good Queen Victoria, but if possible King Edward knit more closely still the ties which bound the kingship and the great realms of their vast empire. In no part of his wide dominions would the King's death cause more sincere grief than in his ancient capital of Scotland. They recalled with pride that in that city he received part of his education and that his name was inscribed in the roll of illustrious persons who had received the freedom of their city."

"THE GOOD SQUIRE" AND THE SANDRINGHAM TENANTS.

Sandringham, to which King Edward was a thoughtful and kind master, as well as a King, was staggered by Saturday's tragic news. Less than a week before his death the good Squire of Sandringham was among his people, planning improvements for their welfare. In every one of the five or six villages touched by the royal domain blinds are drawn and black shutters cover shop-windows, while old and young alike are dressed in the deepest black.

On Sunday morning, at the little Sandringham Church, a special mourning service was held. The pretty little building was packed with tenants and servants of the estate, clad in the deepest of mourning. Funeral hymns were sung, and in place of a sermon the Vicar, the Rev. F. P. Farrar, a son of the famous Dean Farrar, gave a short address to the people. His references to the sad contrast of the gladness of the previous Sunday's sermon, when the King was among them, and the service of that day brought tears to the eyes of most of the sorrowing tenantry.

In the evening a telegram arrived for the Sandringham tenants and employees. Signed by King George, it spoke of "the irreparable loss of my beloved father," and went on to say : "He dearly loved his country home, and was ever mindful of the interest and well-being of one and all there. My feelings towards all will always be the same as his," the telegram concluded.

A memorial service was held in the evening at Sandringham, and one of the first to arrive at the church was an old pensioner of King Edward's—an aged man, who for years past had never been outside his own garden fence.

At West Wooton, Dersingham, and Wolferton the services were most affecting, clergy and congregation at times breaking into sobs. One old man with tears in his eyes expressed the popular feeling when he said: "There's none can replace him. There's hundreds round here will miss him for the rest of their lives."

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

Mr. Asquith presided over a meeting of the Cabinet, which was held at Downing Street, yesterday. The principal matters engaging the attention of Ministers were, it is understood, the attitude to be adopted by the Government towards the constitutional issues which have arisen between the two branches of the Legislature in the light of the recent change of Sovereigns, and the possible necessity of modifying the Parliamentary programme for the remainder of the session. Another question which must be dealt with without delay is the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the revision of the Civil List, whilst there are also several important measures, such as the Regency Bill, the Bill dealing with alterations of the Accession Declaration, and the Bill dealing with the question of national insurance against invalidity and unemployment, which will have to be brought to the attention of Parliament at an early date.

DEATH CHAMBER SERVICE.

King Edward's daughter, Queen Maud of Norway arrived at Victoria Station on May 9, from Norway. With her were King Haakon and the little Crown Prince Olaf. Queen Maud was met at the station by her brother King George and the Queen. There was practically no ceremony. After a few seconds spent on the platform the party entered the waiting-room and almost immediately their carriages drove away.

Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal with her two daughters, and Princess Victoria were waiting at the Palace to receive King Haakon and Queen Maud. Almost immediately the entire party repaired to the King's death Chamber, where there was an affecting scene as Queen Maud looked once more on the feature of her father, of whom she had always been intensely fond. Canon Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chaples Royal, attended and conducted a short service at which were present the King and Queen, the King and Queen of Norway, Queen Alexandra, the Princess Royal and the Duke of Fife with their two daughters, and the Princess Victoria. A few brief prayers were read, together with selected portions of Scripture, but there was no choir, and no hymns were sung. Shortly after the conclusion of the service, just before eight o'clock, King George and his consort bade good-night to their relatives and drove back to Marlborough House.

THE KING AND INDIAN MOSLEMS.

At a meeting of the committee of the London All-India Moslem League on Monday evening, May 9, at which the Aga Khan, president of the Central League, was present, a resolution was passed tendering to the King "their humble and loyal expressions of profound sorrow and sympathy in the overwhelming and irreparable loss sustained by the death of his august father," and assuring his Majesty that "among the many peoples of his vast Empire no sorrow will be more deep and heartfelt than that of the Mussulmans owing allegiance to or under the protection of the British Crown, constituting no less than one-half of the Islamic world."

In reply a letter was received from Marlborough House stating, "The King is deeply touched by the kindly thought which has prompted the League to transmit this resolution, and heartily appreciates the good wishes which it contains."

FOREIGN SYMPATHY.

Messages of sympathy and condolence from foreign sovereigns and Governments to the new King and to the widowed Queen were continually arriving on May 7. Every Sovereign in Europe and the Presidents of the United States and the French Republic expressed their sorrow either by direct message or through the medium of their Ministers in this country. Mr. Roosevelt spoke strongly of the great loss sustained by Great Britain and the world through the King's death.

FRANCE.

"FRANCE HAS LOST A FRIEND."

There is no figure in the world whose removal could have more profoundly affected French opinion. By no arts of advertisement, but by the sheer force of his personality, King Edward dominated the Parisians. His urbanity of character, his perfect tact and robust common sense made him regarded as the model monarch, one who was secure in the affections of his people and had no need even of the cyclist bodyguard which always escorts the President of this democrat State. Being, at heart, democratic the French appreciate the absolute democracy of the late Monarch.

Hearts go out to the new King, though he is practically unknown in Paris. His Majesty has, however, a small and select circle of friends and acquaintances, who speak in high terms of praise of his capacity and his desire to fill worthily the Throne of his fathers. Students of the situation, however, realise the tremendous difficulties of the present hour in which England is traversing the profoundest crisis since the Reform Bill.

Messages of sympathy and realisation of the great loss to England and to the world flashed over the cables during the night on Saturday, May 7, and early next morning. To the President's, Premier's, and Ministers' messages were added many personal and private tributes to the great qualities of this great monarch, whose tact and courtesy were only equalled by his talent and experience.

There was a constant stream of visitors at the British Embassy in the Faubourg St. Honore, where names of prominent Frenchmen and personalities in the British colony were inscribed in the books at the porter's lodge. The large British business community in Paris exhibited its sorrow at the news of the loss by partially closing the shutters in their establishments in the central quarters of the town. There was a profound air of sadness over the old Cafe Anglais on the boulevard, where King Edward was in the habit of dining on each of his visits here. Managers of the theatres, such as the Varieties, the Vaudeville, Nouveautes, Porte St. Martin, and Capucines expressed their deep grief at the fatal termination of an illness that had deprived them for ever of the genial presence and artistic appreciation of the King.

All the Paris newspapers devote many columns to the death of King Edward and publish biographies and articles in which they observe with emotion that "England has lost a great King, France a faithful friend, and Europe and the whole world the strongest pillar of peace. His successor will have a heavy task, especially in the crisis through which England is passing. All civilised nations, and particularly France, will share the grief of the British people."

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The news of the death of King Edward caused the most intense impression in Vienna. Never before has so much sympathy been expressed with, or so much praise given to, a foreign sovereign. Pages of appreciation are published by the newspapers, which describe the late King as the greatest of modern statesmen, a peace-maker who succeeded in making friends and allies Powers formerly hostile, thus securing peace for Great Britain for years.

The Emperor Francis Joseph was greatly touched, and burst into tears on hearing the news. He countermanded his engagements for the day, among them being the opening of the Field Sports Exhibition. The State dinner in honour of the King of Norway was cancelled. The Emperor and other members of the Imperial Family called at the British Embassy to express their condolences to the Ambassador.

At the opening of the sitting of the Austrian Chamber on May 10 the President, Dr. Pattai, alluded to the death of King Edward in a brief but warmly worded address. He said :—

King Edward was bound by affectionate friendship to our exalted Sovereign, who has already given expression to his deep sympathy. With his sorrow unite the feelings of all the peoples of Austria, mindful of the attachment of the late Sovereign to our Fatherland, which he repeatedly visited and where he was ever warmly welcomed.

All the Buda-Pesth papers publish articles paying warm tributes to the memory of King Edward. Professor Vambery recalling some personal reminiscences, extols the democratic characteristics of his late Majesty. "It has been said," remarks the Professor, "that should England become a Republic, King Edward would be its first President." Professor Vambery relates that when in 1904 he congratulated the King upon his successes in Paris, his Majesty replied, "Wait, Vambery; there will soon be an end of Russian enmity too.

ITALY.

The King, the Pope, the Premier and the Minister for Foreign Affairs telegraphed messages of condolence to London.

The King has ordered a fifteen days' Court mourning.

At the sitting of the Chamber, on May 7, Signor Luzzatti and the Marquis di San Giuliano, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs respectively, spoke commemorating King Edward, and expressing the grief and mourning of the Government and the country.

The Marquis di San Giuliano addressed the Senate all the members standing in much the same words as he had used in the Chamber. "His last words," the Minister said "were, I have done my duty. The first words he spoke to some of his intimate friends on ascending the throne expressed in familiar and sporting language the same idea—I will play the game.' He was as good as his word. That powerful and comprehensive sense of duty which is one of the chief factors of British greatness and which inspires the whole life of that great people was, without ostentation and with perfect simplicity the constant rule of all the King actions and thoughts. Great Britain is not alone in her grief. It is shared everywhere and finds an echo in the inmost soul of the Italian people which is united to Great Britain by the same fervent and unbreakable faith in liberty."

RUSSIA.

M. Guchkoff, the President, opened the sitting of the Imperial Duma on May 9 with the following address:—

"The English nation, friendly to us, has suffered heavy loss in the person of its monarch, King Edward. England does not mourn alone the death of her noble and great monarch. England's grief is shared by Russia, which has lost in the departed King a personality who was nearly related to our Emperor and Empress, a Sovereign who worked much and successfully for the rapprochement of the two great nations, which much has separated in the past and much has brought nearer together in the present."

UNITED STATES.

In pulpits of all denominations, both in New York City and in the country, references were made on Sunday to the death of the King and the accession of King George V. The eulogies passed upon King Edward may be summed up as showing a universal appreciation of the deceased Sovereign as a strong good man, who used his influence for the world's betterment and for the maintenance of peace. Dr. MacArthur, of the Calvary Baptist Church, said:—"King Edward violated many traditions of British Kingship by using his personal persuasiveness in removing misunderstandings and perpetuating peace. He died universally lamented." Dr. Slattery, the new rector of Grace Church, said:—"England mourns him because he died hoping to have been the servant of his people." Prayers were general for the consolation of the Royal Family and for the blessing of the Almighty upon King George's reign.

Though Trinity Church was crowded, pew No. 70, known as the Prince

successor, the most profound sympathy of the people and Government of the United States, whose hearts go out to their British kinsmen in their national bereavement. To this I add the expression to your Majesty and the new King of my own personal sympathy and my appreciation of those high qualities which made the life of the late King so potent an influence toward peace and justice among the nations."

PERSIA.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received the following message from the Persian Minister :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday's date giving the mournful news of the death of his Majesty King Edward VII. This very sad event has caused me the profoundest sorrow. To those, like myself, who have had the honour of approaching his late Majesty and of admiring those high qualities by which he won the devotion and the admiration of all, it is not difficult to gauge the greatness of the loss sustained by the British Empire nor the extent of the grief which must fill the hearts of his subjects. I most respectfully offer, through your Excellency, to his Majesty the King, the Royal Family, and to his Majesty's Government the expression of my grief and condolences."

THE COLONIES.

In all the overseas Dominions and Colonies the news of the King's death aroused the deepest grief, which has found expression in messages of condolence, in the closing of public offices, and in many cases in the cancelling of public arrangements and the suspension of business.

CANADA.

The announcement of the King's death reached Ottawa at 7-24 (local time) on Friday night, May 6, and immediately the intelligence of the Empire's bereavement was communicated by extra editions of the newspapers. All social events were countermanded, and theatre doors were closed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was intensely affected by the news. Other members of the Cabinet spoke in sorrowful terms of the sad event. Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General said: "He was a great King, a constitutional King, a peacemaker and defender of minorities. His death is the greatest loss the Empire could sustain at this juncture. French Canadians regret his loss and in every home there will be sorrow. We shall not soon forget the kindly message he cabled to the Plenary Council last fall.

CAPE COLONY.

A Cape Town telegram of May 7 says: The paper are publishing lengthy eulogies of the King, whose anxiety for the welfare of South Africa is heartily acknowledged. There is universal mourning, and entertainments and sports are being cancelled.

Mr. Merriman, the Premier has requested the Administrator, General Scobell, to forward to Lord Crewe a message asking him to convey to their Majesties the King and Queen, and to the Queen Dowager, and other members of the Royal Family, the expression of the deepest sympathy of the Government and the people of Cape Colony.

THE TRANSVAAL.

Johannesburg, May 7.—The Stock Exchange, the theatres, and many business houses are closed, and numerous sporting fixtures have been abandoned in consequence of the King's death. The Town Council and other bodies have cabled messages of condolence.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Bloemfontein, May 7.—The Government offices are closed. The Cabinet has cabled a message to England describing the King's death as a great loss to the Empire and the civilised world. Mr. Fischer, the Premier of Orange River Colony, in an interview said: "In these times of unrest I know no one whom the world could so ill spare and whose loss to humanity I would more deeply deplore. Orangia sincerely shares the Empire's grief." The Progressive Congress at Bloemfontein, which was fixed for the 9th, has been postponed till the 23rd instant.

AUSTRALIA.

The most profound grief is felt everywhere in the Commonwealth at the death of King Edward. The people are appalled by the suddenness and unexpectedness of the news. All sporting fixtures have been postponed, and the theatres and musichalls are closed. The Stock and Royal Exchanges silently and solemnly adjourned. The national loss is the sole topic of conversation.

NEW ZEALAND.

The suddenness of the King's death staggered the community. Most places of business closed as a sign of mourning. Universal memorial services have been held.

The Maoris are paying their tribute in touching laments. Their highly pictures ceremonials include prayers in Maori and English for King George and old war dances such as the new King will well remember. At one "Tangi" the chief who led the lament had wrapped himself in a British flag.

INDIAN LOYALTY.

The Parsee Association of Europe has issued notices convening a general meeting a few days hence of the Parsees resident in the United Kingdom, at which a resolution of condolence with King George, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family, and another resolution congratulating King George and Queen Mary on their accession will be brought forward. Apart altogether from movements undertaken by particular sections, Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. Gupta, and other leading natives of India living in this country are arranging to give expression to the sentiments of all the communities of India represented in Great Britain, either by calling a meeting or by inscribing a resolution on vellum, to which signatures may be affixed.

Mr. K. G. Gupta, a member of the Secretary of State for India's Council said yesterday:—"I think the feeling of loyalty towards the Crown is general in India, and it is largely personal. I was India when the announcement of the death of Queen Victoria arrived. I was surprised that a Sovereign so far away could excite so much personal feeling, and I think that feeling has lasted. The late King was in India in 1875. I remember the visit very well and a great many people now in India remember it too. The feeling of loyalty to a Sovereign is almost inherent among Indians of all classes, and when that feeling is fostered by a visit from the Sovereign it becomes all the stronger. The people of India all like a visit from a member the royal family. Queen Victoria never went to that country, but she showed her love of its people in so many different ways that they regarded her with personal affection. Her interest in Indian affairs was demonstrated by the fact that she had a teacher from whom she took lessons in Urdu, one of the principal vernacular languages, and, I believe, she could speak it fairly fluently. Towards the end of her reign, too, I think one of her personal attendants was an Indian. Queen Victoria's Proclamation after the Mutiny, when India was brought under the direct rule of the Sovereign, is considered the Magna Charta of Indian rights and liberties. That was the beginning practically of her popularity, and that popularity was greatly strengthened by her numerous acts of kindness and condescension towards the Indian people. The recent Message of the late King to the people of India, which was inspired by similar sentiments to those which led to Queen Victoria's Proclamation, produced a very good effect. King George not very long ago made a prolonged tour in India. He is liked there, and everywhere he was most loyally and enthusiastically received. The speech which he delivered on his return, and in which he spoke of sympathy for the country and the people, created the most favourable impression."

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree said:

"The new King is regarded in India with great esteem, almost with affection, because he and Queen Mary made themselves exceedingly popular during their tour in that land. They were unremitting in their courtesy and kindliness to all classes from the Princes downwards. Both showed very keen personal acquaintance with the differing conditions of the numerous communities inhabiting India. One cannot become acquainted with the circumstances of the people in India as easily as one can in a European country where the population as a rule is more homogenous. There are different castes and communities in India, but the Prince and Princess of Wales, as they were then, showed such thorough acquaintance with them and such genuine regard and sympathy for the people, and were so regardless of trouble and exertion on their own part, that they become great favourites. I believe that the people entertain very great hope that the King and Queen will continue to take the same deep interest as Queen Victoria and King Edward took in them. The last royal visit to India did a great deal to satisfy the people. The historic Proclamation issued by King Edward had a reassuring effect on them, and did much to allay the unrest which had unfortunately been prevailing for some time. It justified the popularity of King Edward and the great confidence that had been reposed in him ever since he visited them, though as a matter of fact that confidence had never been shaken. They regard the King as one who, by personal acquaintance, has made himself deeply interested in the welfare of the Princes and peoples of India, and it is a matter of very great satisfaction there to feel that the traditions, established by Queen Victoria and continued by King Edward, which made them both so popular, will be maintained by the present King and Queen. The recent tour of King George was one uninterrupted march of utility and popularity. The Indian people from that time have built great hopes on his personal interest in their welfare, and they will remember the public appeal, which he made on his return to England, for more sympathetic treatment of the people by the responsible Government officials and the European communities generally. There will be the widest sympathy with Queen Alexandra in her great bereavement, because, although she never visited India, her keen concern for the welfare of the people was a matter of household knowledge among all classes of the population. Queen Alexandra was and is a great favourite in India."

A MARTYR TO DUTY.

"King Edward VII. may be said with perfect truth to have died a martyr to his sense of duty as a Sovereign," says the "British Medical Journal."

"It was only within a day or two of his death that he could be prevailed upon to keep within doors, and even in the last throes of the distressing and dangerous complaint which was so quickly to cut short his valuable life he refused to take to his bed until his flagging powers could no longer be spurred into activity by his resolute will. From a medical point of view the case was perfectly simple. The stopping of the machinery of life was due to causes about which there is nothing doubtful or mysterious. We think it necessary to point this out, since the appearance on the bulletins of the name of a leading laryngologist gave rise to a revival of unfounded rumours. For years the King had suffered from a tendency to more or less acute bronchities with the usual symptoms of distressing and ineffective cough and difficulty of breathing. He was subject to attack of laryngitis producing a slight spasm of the vocal chords, but except for some inflammatory thickening at the hinder part of the glottics and chronic catarrh of the throat there was, we are in a position to state, no trace of disease in the upper air passages. The King in short, had what is known as a smoker's throat, and this and the thickening congestion due to this cause combined with the loss of elasticity in the lungs made it increasingly difficult for him to clear his chest. The strain thrown upon the heart by the obstruction to the passage of blood through the lungs had its natural sequel in dilatation of the right ventricle, and the actual cause of death was heart failure due to the increasing difficulty in the pulmonary circulation. It was in short a case of a type seen every day in thousands of elderly persons. The cause of death in such cases is purely mechanical, the action of the overladen heart being gradually stopped by increasing resistance in the lungs. Could the King have been induced to spare himself more he would probably have lived many years longer.'

THE PHYSICIANS' REPORT.

Signed by Sir Francis Laking, Sir James Reid, and Sir R. Douglas Powell, who attended him, an authorised report of the King's fatal illness has been supplied to the "Lancet."

To understand its course and rapid termination, they say it is necessary to refer to his Majesty's physical condition as a whole. For some years he had suffered from emphysema (distention of the cellular tissue) and an attendant bronchial catarrh and digestive disturbances and other symptoms had caused his medical attendants to realise that he had no longer his reserve of constitutional power, and that "any intercurrent catarrhal or bronchitic attack of a severe kind would at once call upon both heart and lungs for their fullest efforts."

On his arrival at Paris on the way to Biarritz the King had "a severe attack of acute indigestion, with subsequent dyspnœa (difficulty in breathing) and considerable cardiac distress," which, however, yielded promptly to treatment. At Biarritz "he had contracted a chill, which developed in a regular bronchitic attack, the raised temperature, accelerated pulse and the physical signs in the chest causing his physician no little distress.

"His Majesty came back from Biarritz on Wednesday, April 27, better in every way, and at once took up the thread of his very full life." At Sandringham "a fresh chill was contracted. On Monday, May 2, he returned to London in very cold weather, feeling somewhat chilly and out of sorts." Examined by one of his physicians that evening, he was found to be "complaining of some dyspnœa, with slightly raised temperature and quickened pulse and respiration; distinct bronchial crepitations (crackling sounds) were present over the bases of both lungs. He passed a disturbed night." Next day his Majesty was better, but suffered from coughing and considerable dyspnœa, and though his physicians advised quiet he received officials visitors and gave audiences. Next morning he complained of irritation in the throat. A throat specialist examined him and found catarrh and "an irritable catarrhal condition in connection with other organs." That evening a consultation was held by his three physicians, who found that "two consecutive bad nights and some severe attacks of dyspnœa had told seriously on his Majesty." There was "much fine bronchial crepitation."

His condition had not improved next morning, though he still gave audiences. 'The attacks of dyspnœa were more frequent and distressing, and with increasing cyanosis were gravely suggestive of cardiac failure." This day was the first bulletin, which stated that his condition caused "some anxiety," and which his Majesty saw, was issued. Sir Francis Laking and Sir James Reid remained at the Palace.

In the early hours of Friday morning his Majesty had "several severe" attacks of dyspnœa, and his physicians saw that "the gravity of the symptoms had increased." The second bulletin indicative of "grave anxiety" was issued. "Thereafter his Majesty's condition grew rapidly worse. He had more than one attack of dyspnœa of a dangerous character following upon slight movements, from which he was only rallied by powerful remedies. About 2 p.m., consciousness began to fail, and the third bulletin was issued, stating 'The King's symptoms have become worse during the day, and his Majesty's condition is now critical.' Consciousness never completely returned. The end came at a quarter to 12 p.m., after prolonged period of perfect calm."

SEATS TO VIEW THE PROCESSION.

An active business is being transacted in the letting of rooms and windows for the purpose of viewing the funeral procession. The number of seats available in the St. James's Street portion of the route is very limited, and some contracts were entered into yesterday at prices which marked an advance of one fifth on those at which the accommodation could have been secured on the previous day.

A member of Parliament secured two windows in this thoroughfare for 150 guineas, and negotiations were in progress during the day for the letting of first-floor rooms with only two windows at from 200 to 250 guineas; upper parts, as high as the fourth floor, were readily lettable, as much as thirty guineas being paid for a top window from which the view would be anything but satisfactory on account of the height above the road. In the Piccadilly portion of the route there is practically no accommodation to be hired, the private residents naturally desiring to retain it for themselves and their friends, while the windows of the clubs are, of course, allotted by ballot to the members. Edgware Road windows, to accommodate six or seven persons, might be had at from fifteen to twenty-five guineas, while single seats with an exceptionally good view were quoted at five guineas each.

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MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE LORDS SWEAR ALLEGIANCE.

Both Houses hurriedly assembled at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 7, a big silent crowd watching the arrival of members at the gates at Palace Yard.

A statute passed in reign of the Queen Anne requires that, on the demise of the Crown, Parliament, if separated by adjournment or prorogation, shall immediately meet and sit.

The dramatic swiftness of the late monarch's fatal illness left the Commons in a state of entire unpreparedness for the sudden meeting. Speaker was in Constantinople visiting his brother at the British Embassy, The Deputy-Speaker (Mr. Emmott) was in Portugal, and the Prime Minister was in Portugal.

Just before three o'clock the treasury bench contained Mr. Churchill, Mr. John Burns, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. Harcourt, Sir William Robson, Sir Rufus Isaacs, Col. Seely, and Mr. Dudley Ward. The historic sitting was brief but impressive. The deep notes from the clock tower had scarcely died away before an elderly messenger appeared at the Bar and formally announced the Mace. The brass-embroidered doors were flung back. Members rose in their seats. The Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Walter Erskine, shouldering the emblem of authority, walked slowly up the floor and placed it on the table. Simultaneously Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Chief Clerk, came from the shadows of the Speaker's chair. He stood at the desk.

A deep hush, broken only by the quavering voice of the venerable figure in wig and gown, fell upon the stricken Chamber. He said:—"I have to inform the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker and Mr. Deputy-Speaker." Without resuming his seat, he pointed to the Home Secretary. The young Minister rose slowly, nervously gripped the brass-fringed box at the table, and, his head bowed, spoke in low, clear tones, as follows:—

"This House has assembled this afternoon in pursuance of the Statute of Anne, which regulates proceedings consequent upon the demise of the Crown. There being no business before us, and in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, is it my duty to move that this House do now adjourn."

Sir Courtenay put the motion. There was no opposition. A moment later the House adjourned, but a few lingered in the lobbies to discuss the world's irreparable loss.

Owing to the absence of the Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker no member of the House of Commons could take the oath of allegiance to the new Sovereign. But some forty to fifty peers took the oath in the House of Lords.

The Lord Chancellor, in full-bottomed wig and gown, subscribed his oath of fealty from his place on the woolsack :—

"I swear to Almighty God that I shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law."

In solemn procession the assembled legislators then passed round the table, spoke the words from a card handed to them by the clerk, kissed the book, signed the roll, shook hands with the Lord Chancellor, and silently left the Chamber.

Peers and Commoners went again to the Palace of Westminster on May 9 to take the oath of allegiance to King George V. Their lordships, almost all of whom were in deep mourning, met at half-past eleven in the morning and sat till four o'clock, about 200 presenting themselves at the table, kissing the scarlet-bound Testament, subscribing their names on the roll, and shaking hands with the Lord Chancellor. Two noblemen in deep mourning received the whispered condolences of the Chancellor when they stepped to the woolsack. They were the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Fife, relatives of the dead monarch. One of the most striking figures on the floor of the House was the Earl of Lonsdale, who, instead of the prevailing black, wore a broad white tie and a white buttonhole.

In the Commons there was as big muster of members. The Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Emmott, his face bronzed by travel, stepped into the chair at a quarter to three, took the oath, and signed the roll. A moment later Mr. Long came to the table. In subdued tones he asked the Chancellor if he could tell the House what business the Government proposed for the rest of the week. "Perhaps the right hon. gentleman may repeat his question to-morrow," said Mr. Lloyd George. "The Prime Mintster is returning to-night and to-morrow will probably be in the House." Then the swearing-in proceeded. The first to sign the roll after the Deputy-Speaker was the Home Secretary. Members swarmed down the gangways and crowded the floor, some 300 taking the oath in the course of two hours.

The House rose shortly before five o'clock.

In the House of Lords on May 10 the sitting was again taken up with a large number of peers swearing the oath of allegiance. About 130 were sworn-in, including the Archbishop of York, Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord Cawdor.

The House of Commons met at its customary hour, with Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the chair. Several messages of condolence from foreign Powers were read to the House, and the ceremony of taking the oath was then continued.

PARLIAMENT'S CONDOLENCES.

THE PREMIER ON THE NATION'S BEREAVEMENT.

In impressive silence Lords and Commoners met in the Houses of Parliament on May 11 to receive a message from the King and to pass addresses of sympathy, loyalty, and affection.

In the Commons the Prime Minister made a short speech of striking eloquence and deep feeling, in the course of which he completely broke down, while in the Lords, in speeches by Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, all parties united in passing the addresses to the Throne.

The address from the King to the Commons was formally brought in by the Prime Minister, who, standing at the Bar of the House, uttered the formula :—

"Message from the King, signed by his own hand."

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

The Prime Minister paced to the table, and the message was handed to the Deputy-Speaker. It ran :—

"The King knows that the House of Commons shares in the profound and sudden sorrow that has fallen upon his Majesty by the death of his Majesty's father, the late King, and that the House entertains a true sense of the loss which his Majesty and the nation have sustained by this mournful event.

"King Edward's care for the welfare of his country and of his people, his prudent guidance of affairs, his unremitting attention to public duty during his illustrious reign, his simple courage in pain and danger, will long be held in honour by his subjects at home and beyond the seas."

The Prime Minister stepped slowly to the table. "It is now my duty," he said, "to make two motions to the House, which in accordance with precedent, I shall move in a single speech. The first is as follows:—

"That a humble address be presented to his Majesty to assure his Majesty of the heartfelt sympathy of his House in his grievous affliction and loss by the death of the late King, his Majesty's father, of blessed and glorious memory.

"We shall ever remember with grateful affection the zeal and success with which our late Sovereign laboured to consolidate the peace and concord of the world to aid every merciful endeavour for the alleviation of human suffering and to unite in justice and freedom all races and classes which were subject to his Imperial Throne.

"We beg to offer to his Majesty our loyal congratulations upon his auspicious accession, and to assure his Majesty of our devotion to his Royal person, and of our sure conviction that his reign will by favour of Divine Providence be distinguished by unswerving efforts to promote the freedom, prosperity, and contentment of the realm and to guide the rights and liberties of his Majesty's faithful people."

CONDOLENCE WITH QUEEN-MOTHER.

The Prime Minister came to the second motion :—

"That a message of condolence be sent to her Majesty the Queen-Mother to assure her Majesty of the deep and warm sympathy of this House in this time of sorrow and irreparable loss, and that this House will ever preserve towards her Majesty sentiments of unalterable reverence and affection."

Then began a speech of poised eloquence and strength. The Prime Minister was deeply affected by the sense of personal loss and national grief.

"The great King who has been suddenly taken from us at the time of his death had not yet completed the ninth year of his reign," began the Prime Minister. "Those years," pursued Mr. Asquith, with slow emphasis, "those years were crowded with moving and stirring events, both abroad and at home. In the relations of foreign countries they have been years of growing friendships, new understandings, and larger and surer safeguards for the peace of mankind. Within the Empire, during the same time, the sense of inter-dependence, the consciousness of common interests and common risks, the ever-tightening bonds of corporate unity have been developed and vivified as they had never been before. Here at home controversial issues of the gravest kind, economical, social, and constitutional, have ripened into a rapid maturity. In any of these multiform manifestations of our national and imperial life history will assign a part of singular dignity and authority to the great ruler whom we have lost. In external affairs his powerful personal influence was steadily and ceaselessly directed to the avoidance not only of war, but the causes and pretext of war, and he well earned the title by which he will always be remembered. 'The Peacemaker of the World.' Within the boundaries of his own Empire, by his intimate knowledge of its component parts; by his broad and elastic sympathy, not only with ambitions and aspirations, but with the sufferings and hardships of all his people; by his ready response to any and every appeal, whether to the sense of duty or to the spirit of compassion, he won an affection and a confidence which few Sovereigns have ever enjoyed. We all recognise that, above the din and the dust of our hard-fought controversies, detached from party, attached only to the common interests, we had in him an arbiter ripe in experience, judicial in temper, at once a reverent worshipper of our traditions and a watchful guardian of our constitutional liberties.

"His Majesty had qualities which fitted him admirably for the duties he had to perform, and which gave him an enduring and illustrious record among the rulers and governors of nations. First of these was that 'rarest of virtues—his strong and abiding sense of public duty.' As everyone will acknowledge who has been brought into daily contact with him in the sphere of affairs, his duty to the State always came first.

"In this great business community there was no better man of business, no one by whom the common humdrum obligations of punctuality, method, promptness, and economy of time and speech were more keenly recognised or more severely tackled. Next to this, sir, and still in the domain of administration, I should put the singular and perhaps unrivalled tact in the management of men and a judgment of intuitive shrewdness as to the best outlet from perplexing and even baffling situations.

'HE LOVED HIS PEOPLE.'

"He had in its highest and best development the genius of common sense. These rare gifts of tactical efficiency were, during the whole of his kingship, yoked to the service of a great idea. He was animated every day of his sovereignty by the thought that he was at once the head and chief servant of the vast and complex mechanism which is the British Empire. He loved his people at home and over the seas," said the Premier. "He had no self apart from them. I ask the House to join in the condolence which we offer to our new Sovereign the expression of our deepest sympathy with her who, for nearly fifty years, has shared the joys and sorrows, the cares and responsibilities of the King whom we have lost. The Queen-Mother is already enshrined in the love of the British people."

Mr. Balfour, in a speech full of grace and charm, echoed the feelings expressed by the Prime Minister.

"We must not think of him as a dexterous diplomatist. He was a great monarch," said the ex-Premier, who went on to speak of the great secret of King Edward's personality and its effect on the nations of the world. King Edward's power abroad could "only be due to some incommunicable and unanalysable power of genius which enabled the King by the perfect simplicity of his personality to make all men love him and understand him. Sir, genius keeps its own counsel, and no mere attempt to analyse character, no weighing of merits, no attempt to catalogue great qualities really touches the root of the great secret which has made King Edward one of the most beloved monarchs who ever ruled over this great Empire."

The working classes had lost one of their best friends with the ending of the "noble life and heroic services" of the King, said Mr. Edwards, the black-bearded, blunt-spoken miner who voiced the feelings of the Labour Party.

The motions were in silence agreed to, and a committee, consisting of Mr. Thomas Burt, Sir John Dewar, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. Mildmay, Sir Mark Stewart, and Sir Alfred Thomas, was appointed to present the address to the Queen.

The House then adjourned in silence, to meet again on May 17 for the reception of the King's body in Westminster Hall.

TRIBUTES IN THE LORDS.

Tender allusions by the two leaders to the bereavement of the Queen-Mother deeply moved the Upper House.

"If anything," said Lord Crewe, visibly affected, could have endeared her more closely to us it would be the very moving and beautiful message which we have all read to-day, and not without profound emotion."

"In our public grief," said Lord Lansdowne speaking with deep emotion, "we cannot allow ourselves to forget the sorrow of those members of the Royal House who are mourning a King. At this moment our thoughts go out to that illustrious lady who, from the day when we first welcomed her to these shores, nearly half a century ago, has ever stood in the eyes of the people of this country as the embodiment of all that is most graceful, and tender, and sympathetic in woman."

Resolutions similar to those in the Commons were passed by the Peers.

PRESENTING THE ADDRESSES.

King George on May 11 received a deputation of the House of Commons who presented the addresses of condolence on the death of King Edward and congratulation on his accession.

The Prime Minister read the addresses, which his Majesty accepted. Then the King spoke informally with the members of the deputation for a few minutes.

Deputations from both Houses waited on the Queen-Mother at Buckingham Palace and presented addresses of sympathy.

JUDGES TAKE OATH TO THE NEW KING.

LORD ALVERSTONE'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO LATE SOVEREIGN.

With impressive ceremonial the Judges took the oath of allegiance to the new King at the Law Courts on May 9. Punctually as eleven o'clock the sixteen Judges of the King's Bench, Lord Alverstone leading, filed into the court of the Lord Chief Justice, where the King's Remembrancer, Master Mellor, awaited them. Wearing their full-bottomed wigs and scarlet robes, their Lordships stood in a row on the bench, facing a crowded court. Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice, who stood in the middle, was the first Judge sworn.

Testament in hand, the other Judges then took the two oaths in order of seniority.

In a voice of deep emotion the Lord Chief Justice made an impressive speech, pointing out how fully King Edward's actions had borne out his promise at accession that he was "fully determined, as long as there was breath in his body, to work for the good and amelioration of his people." Observations to this course will recognise how unceasingly and earnestly King Edward VII. laboured in the cause of peace."

Replying for the Bar, the Attorney-General said that his Lordship had voiced the deliberate verdict of the nation and of the Empire. King Edward had been, "in truth, a working King." "And none the less effectively a 'working King,'" he went on, "because he shared with such freedom and with such geniality the pleasures of his people."

A tribute was also paid to the memory of the dead King by Sir S. T. Evans, President of the Divorce Division, who said :—"Never did a King rule more in the affection of his people. The nation's heart is, therefore, heavy, and it mourns with genuine grief."

THE Rev. R. J. Campbell made a statement in the City Temple on May 12 with reference to his relations with official Congregationalism and his explanation at the Memorial Hall on Monday afternoon. He said that the feeling of the assembly had been tested, and it was evidently against the policy of exclusion. That was what he wanted to find out. If there were any more semi-official charges of dishonesty levelled against New Theologians for remaining in the Union they would be laughed at. These charges had been fairly and squarely met. He was receiving a great many letters just now urging him not to take any step involving formal severance from the Union. He had no intention of doing so, but what the future might bring forth would entirely depend upon whether the spirit manifested in Monday's meeting influenced the attitude of the Union authorities in any effective way.

PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE.

HISTORIC CEREMONY.

THE mourning of the empire for a loss so sudden and so recent that we have yet scarcely had time to realise all it means to us was temporarily suspended for the joyous and auspicious ceremony of the Proclamation. With stately ritual, the new King was proclaimed on May 9, "Our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

In London the historic event was witnessed by thousands of persons who had assembled at the various points fixed by the Earl Marshal—St. James Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and at the Royal Exchange. Long before nine o'clock, the time fixed for the first ceremony to take place, crowds had begun to assemble—men and women of solemn mien, all wearing signs of mourning for the revered monarch who passed away on Friday night, and tokens of sympathy with the bereaved royal family. A very large crowd assembled at Temple Bar—where the Lord Mayor and members of the City Corporation assembled, and, with time-honoured custom, challenged the Heraldic party and preserved the ancient rights of the citizens of London—and at the Royal Exchange.

At seven o'clock troops to the number of something like 6,000 began to take up their positions along the route. Fleet Street was kept by the Irish Guards and other regiments stationed at various spots from St. James's Palace to the Royal Exchange was made. The Garter King at Arms, Norroy King at Arms, the Heralds of York, Somerset, and Chester, Rouge Dragon, and other heralds appeared in their old world costumes, accompanied by trumpeters in scarlet and gold liveries.

The silver trumpets sounded a fanfare, and then Norroy King at Arms stepped forward and unfurled a great parchment with a heavy seal appended to it. He then read the Proclamation.

As Norry King at Arms raised his hands with the cry "God Save the King" the silver trumpets sounded another fanfare, and the band stationed below played the National Anthem, while will heads were uncovered. Simultaneously a Royal Standard was run up mast high, and the strains of the National Anthem were broken by the sounds of guns reverberating across the Park. Scarcely had the band finished playing when the crowd took up the National Anthem, and sang it with remarkable effect in the still morning air. A few minutes later Herald and Pursuivant left a Palace, riding in procession eastwards towards the City through crowded streets lined with troops.

When the National Anthem was played the two elder Princes, who were in cadets' uniform, stood at the salute, while their younger brothers removed their hats. Then when the crowd broke into "God Save the King," the Princes and their sister turned instinctively towards the house and looked up at the window from which the King and Queen, evidently much moved by the popular enthusiasm, were just lowering the blinds at the conclusion of the ceremony.

AT CHARING CROSS.

They first halted at Charing Cross, where dense crowds lined every avenue of approach, and especially the vicinity of the South-Eastern Station and the entrance to the Strand, where the Proclamation was read. The line of route was guarded by a detachment of the 2nd Scots Guards from Windsor, with drapped colours. At the conclusion of the reading of the Proclamation by the Norroy King at Arms, the band of the regiment played "God Save the King," and three hearty cheers were given for King George V.

TEMPLE BAR.

Past grey-coated Coldestream Guards and Grenadiers, between the scarlet lines of the Life Guards and the dark-cloaked Blues, flanked everywhere by unbroken lines of people three or four deep, the Heralds and trumpeters proceeded to Temple Bar, where they were awaited by the Lord Mayor, Sir J. Knill, wearing his robes of State, and accompanied by the Sheriffs and Aldermen.

Every coign of vantage had been seized at an early hour by the public. Windows overlooking Temple Bar were crowded, and some people even climbed the lamp standards on the east side of St Clement Danes.

A scarlet cord was drawn across the roadway at Temple Bar to mark the spot where the City gate once stood, and here the Lord Mayor and his attendant Sheriffs arrived at half-past nine. Five minutes later a detachment of Life Guards clattered up, followed quickly by Heralds. Rouge Dragon, who is one of the four Pursuivants, advanced, with two trumpeters, who as they neared Temple Bar sounded three fanfares. As they reached the City boundary the City Marshal challenged the heraldic party in ringing tones: "Halt! who goes there?" Rouge Dragon replied: "The King's Heralds," and, advancing presented their credentials to the Lord Mayor. Sir John Knill then signified his assent to the petition of the Heralds, the scarlet cord was withdrawn, and the King's messengers entered.

The entry to the City thus having been accorded, the Heralds, with the civic dignitaries passed on to the junction of Chancery Lane with Fleet Street. Here the York Herald read the Proclamation, and at its close the crowd gave three cheers for King George V., while a band stationed with the troops close by played a few bars of the National Anthem.

AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

About a quarter-past ten o'clock the bands stationed in the vicinity of the Royal Exchange saluted the cavalcade on its appearance by playing the National Anthem, and the troops at once presented arms. The draped colours of the Yorkshire Light Infantry were droped as the procession passed. The State Trumpeters gave the fanfare at the bidding of the City Marshall, and the Herald Pursuivant then read the Proclamation.

At the conclusion three cheers of great volume were given by the huge crowd for his Majesty King George V., after which three cheers, no less hearty, were given for Queen Mary.

Then occurred a most impressive scene, the great concourse of people joining in singing the National Anthem without the accompaniment of the band, which played after the crowd had finished.

PROCLAMATION IN THE COUNTRY.

The Proclamation of his Majesty in the suburbs of London and in the country generally, though not marked by the same elaborate and picturesque ceremonial which characterised the proceedings recorded above, attracted large gatherings of spectators. The official Proclamation was read in their respective cities and boroughs by the Lord Mayors, Mayors, or other civic dignitaries, who were accompanied by the Aldermen and Councillors of the municipalities

THE NEW COURT.

PROBABLE CHANGES IN ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Though there will of necessity be many changes among the great household officials, it may be taken for granted that King George's deep and sincere attachment to his father will lead him to insist (says the "Express") that the changes shall be gradual and that there shall be no dramatic contrast between the Court of King Edward and the Court of King George.

The Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, the Treasurer, the Comptroller, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Captain of the Gentlemen at-Arms, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and seven of the Lords-in-Waiting are political appointments, and change only with a change of Government. The King has one permanent Lord-in-Waiting, the position being held at present by Lord Suffield. Lord Suffield is eighty years old, and will probably retire, in which case the King will appoint one of his two present Lords—Lord Wenlock or Lord Annally.

Lord Wenlock was Governor of Madras from 1891 to 1896. Lord Annaly won the first race for the late King, the Household Brigade Cup, at Sandown Park. Both Peers are Liberals, and both voted against the Budget.

HIS MAJESTY'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The King, says the "Express," will certainly retain his private secretary, Sir Arthur Bigge, Lord Knollys retiring after years of arduous, discreet and invaluable service. Sir Arthur was in the Artillery, and was at Woolwich with the Prince Imperial. After the tragedy in Zululand he went with the Empress Eugenie to South Africa to visit the place where her son had been killed. On the death of Sir Henry Ponsonby he was appointed private secretary to Queen Victoria and nine years ago he entered the service of the present King.

Sir William Carrington, the brother of Lord Carrington, who has been Comptroller to the King as Prince of Wales and who supplies a personal link with the Radical party will probably succeed Sir Dighton Probyn as Keeper of the Privy Purse.

There will be some changes among the Grooms-in-Waiting. Mr. Sidney Greville will probably retain his position as private secretary to Queen Alexandra, and the King's present Groom, Mr. E. W. Wallington, is sure to be reappointed. Mr. Wallington was private secretary to Earl Carrington.

It is probable that Colonel Sir Charles Frederick and Mr. Arthur Walsh will retain the offices of Master of the Household and Master of the Ceremonies.

THE KING'S FRIENDS.

King Edward's great friends, Sir Arthur Davidson and Colonel Frederick Ponsonby, held the office of Assistant Private Secretaries and Assistant Keepers of the Privy Purse, and they will be followed by Sir Charles Cust and the Hon. Derek Keppel, who are King George's most intimate friends.

Sir Charles Cust was on the Britannia with King George and their friendship has continued from that time. He is a man of wide reading and extensive knowledge. Mr. Keppel is famous for his charm of manner.

Should King George reappoint his old Equerries, there will necessarily be some changes. Perhaps Captain Seymour Fortescue will retire, as the King has already two naval Equerries—Sir Charles Cust and Captain Godfrey-Faussett.

It is possible that Sir H. T. Ewart will retire from the position of Crown Equerry, to be succeeded either by Lord Marcus Beresford or the Hon. W. C. Wentworth Fitzwilliam.

Queen Alexandra will no longer have a Mistress of the Robes or Maids of Honour. Lord Howe, Lord Gosford, Lord Ripon, Lady Hardinge, and, of course, Miss Knollys, will remain in her service.

The Earl of Shaftesbury will continue to be Queen Mary's Chamberlain, and it is probable that Lord Linlithgow may become her Treasurer.

LADIES-IN-WAITING.

The Ladies-in-Waiting may be Lady Airlie, Lady Shaftesbury, Lady Bradford, and Lady Powys. As the "Express" has already announced, the Duchess of Devonshire will succeed her aunt, the Duchess of Buccleuch, as Mistress of the Robes.

The Queen will retain the same Women of the Bed-chamber. Lady Eva Dugdale is her intimate friend, and Lady Katherine Coke was Lady-in-Waiting to her mother, the late Duchess of Teck.

All these ladies are aristocrats in the older sense, representatives of what may be called the superdomesticity.

OUR SAILOR KING.

RESCUE INCIDENT DURING MANŒUVRES.

Writing in the "Times," under the signature of "The Senior Officer Present," a correspondent points out a specific act of good seamanship which King George performed whilst in command of Torpedo-boat No. 79, where his Majesty, then Prince George shared his small cabin and his box of sardines with his sole messmate the gunner.

"During the manœuvres of 1889," proceeds the correspondent, "a small squadron was sent to defend Lough Swilly, with ground mines and otherwise; and as an attack by the 'enemy' was hourly expected the three attached torpedo boats were sent to sea one night to reconnoitre, directly after dark, with orders, to return into harbour at daylight. It was a rough night, and whilst returning towards the harbour, just after daylight, one of the three broke down and had to anchor close to a dead be shore with a nasty sea on.

"The situation was critical, and immediate preparations were made for rescuing the disabled boat; but the commander of 79 was so keen to 'have another try,' notwithstanding that he had been up all night, that it was decided to give the young sub-lieutenant a chance of winning his spurs; so he was provided with a brand new hemp hawser and sent out again to rescue his friend; which he did, and towed him safely into harbour.

"It was a smart piece of seamanship, which would have done credit to an officer who had had a far wider experience in this sort of work than Prince George had then enjoyed."

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ELECTORAL REFORM.

The Royal Commission appointed to examine the various schemes which have been adopted or proposed in order to secure a fully representative character for popularly elected legislative bodies, and to consider whether and how far they are capable of application in this country in regard to the existing electorate, have issued their report. The Commission state that political considerations enter so largely into many proposals affecting legislation, such as elections on one day, redistribution, and payment of candidates' expenses from public fun

HUNTING A HANTU.

A Tale of the Malay Peninsula.

Ghostly manifestations tend to follow the same types everywhere. In particular there is a world-wide resemblance among those unruly and exuberant spirits which are best called by their German named—"Poltergeist." They amuse themselves in houses by throwing about furniture large and small, crockery, stones and other missiles, to the destruction of the windows and peace of mind of the inhabitants. Mr. W. T. Stead has been credited with saying in an interview that "stone-throwing ghosts" are confined to tropical countries, but if he did he was wrong. The newspapers reported a good case in Hull in 1908, and another in Bolton in 1909. Daniel Defoe was familiar with much the same sort of thing. In his "Political History of the Devil" (1726) he speaks with some contempt of the tricks the Devil is supposed to play, "such as tumbling chairs and stools about the house, setting pots and vessels upside down, tossing the glass and crockery-ware about without breaking, and such-like mean, foolish things." This is exactly the behaviour of the modern 'Poltergeist,' except that he is less considerate to crockery-ware. "My Lady Hatt's devil in Essex," whose doings Defoe describes in detail, was as destructive as its present-day successors unless a mallet was provided for it in a certain chamber. But if it got its mallet "it would come very orderly and knock with it all night against the wainscot and disturb the neighbourhood, and then go away in the morning as satisfied as may be."

Now for a modern instance. In a small Chinese mining village in Perak, in the Malay Peninsula, news was one day brought to the inspector of police for the district that a certain house had been troubled nightly for a week by a "hantu" or demon. Large stones and bricks would be flung against the wooden walls by some invisible agency. Cups, cooking utensils, tin joss-stick holders, and other small objects disappeared mysteriously during the day, to come flying in through the open door after nightfall. People asleep were mysteriously soused with water, and several times the thatched roof was found afire. But dangerous as its tricks might seem the "hantu" was apparently not without some saving commonsense, for no one had been hurt and no damage done except to fragile missiles. Malays would have left the haunted spot at once, but the Chinaman if not more sceptical, is less easily driven away from his property. Evening after evening crowds had gathered round the house while the disturbance continued, and searched diligently for the person, if person it was, who was playing these extraordinary tricks, but not a trace of him could they find. Than the "hantu" grew bolder. The disturbances, which at first were confined to the evening, began to occur by day as well.

Bicycles brought the inspector and me to the scene about 9 p.m., and we saw a collection of the "hantu's" missiles, which included a "parang" (a big heavy knife used for chopping wood), bricks, and lumps of stone. Inquiries elicited no information as to the species of "hantu" which are supposed to be at work. The Chinamen were not familiar with the countless demons of Malaya. One of the latter is the "hantu dapor," which enters Malay kitchens "dapor" at night to steal any curry and rice which may be there. If you see the embers glowing up into flame and hear the blowing of his mouth you may know that he is there. He wears pots for bracelets and a necklace of curry pots, and from each of his elbows projects a sharp knife. If you can catch him he will give you anything you ask for, as he will several other varieties of the demons of this country; but if you are wise you will not try it, for he can use his elbow-knives with precision and effect. This creature frequently sets fire to the kitchens he visits, but he is not noisy.

Though the people occupying it were poor, the house itself was not a bad one as the houses of natives go in these parts, being made of wood and fairly large. It was built round a well, which was left open to the sky, and the walls of the rooms round it did not rise to the roof. In one such room was the bed on which water had several times fallen. Obviously the water came from the well and had been thrown over the wall; by so much to mystery was diminished. While we waited and talked and tried to check the hospitality of these poor people (they fetched beer in quart bottles and whisky) no sound more unusual than the dropping of a cocoanut from a palm outside was heard for some time. But at last cries came from the kitchen. Another fire had been discovered and extinguished by a girl of about seventeen, who—it appeared—had also discovered the previous one. This strengthened the idea I had started with, based on Mr. F. Podmore's study of "Poltergiste" in his "Modern Spiritualism," Mr. Podmore concluded from his investigations that the cause of these disturbances was almost always a child or a young girl, usually one subject to hysteria or epilepsy.

The other people in the house were all adults or infants, so that it behoved us to watch this girl who had the knack of discovering the "hantu's" attempts at arson. She was told to stay in the room where we were, and with a very bad grace she did so. Finally we allowed her to go, thinking that she might use her freedom to provide some positive evidence. Another long wait followed, but at last a loud bang sounded in the passage leading to the room in which we were seated. Entering it we saw that the girl was sitting on the side of a bed looking out through the open door of her room. She ran out and pointed excitedly to some fragments of a lump of hard earth which were lying on the floor of the passage. Now the missile could have been thrown from the bed to strike the wall where it did, and it was noticeable that the girl paused to wash her hands hurriedly as she came out. Her eyes did not look as if she had just been suddenly awakened, and her manner was highly excited. The next step was to look at the bed. Under the pillow there were two lumps or hard earth and some crumbled soil. That closed the investigation. The girl herself volubly denied that she had thrown anything, and perhaps she was speaking sincerely, for the self-deception of a person in a slightly abnormal mental state who is acting a part has no limits. What was stranger, no one of her relatives was in the slightest degree convinced. Perhaps they knew her to be truthful, and perhaps they accepted her suggestion that the "hantu" had put the clods beneath her pillow.

But we felt, as we rode home in the small hours, that the problem was solved, and with a certain regret I set this down as another ghost explained away. The disturbances virtually ceased from that night. Except for another little fire, discovered and doubtless started by the same girl, nothing more has been heard of the Sungei Siput "hantu." The girl who created it may have had a definite motive for doing so. Her parents had betrothed her in the usual Chinese fashion, and, it is suggested that she wished to drive away from the house a certain old woman in whose care she was, and who, if the girl had views of her own as to the bestowal of her hand, perhaps kept too strict an eye on her doings. This may be so, but as an eye-witness I find it hard to think of her conduct as merely a plot carried out in cold blood. In part, at least, the explanation must be found on Mr. Podmore's lines.—J. O'May in the "Manchester Guardian."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND CANADA.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs that despatches received on May 9 indicate the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Governor-General of Canada in succession to Lord Grey. He adds that there is no doubt that such an appointment would be popular in Canada, although it is recognised that the public duties of the position have become onerous with the development of the dominion.

In a later telegram (May 11) the correspondent adds:—"Nothing official or semi-official has come to Canada in support of the rumour that the Duke of Connaught would be appointed Governor-General. All the rumours were based on the knowledge that there has been an organised movement to secure the appointment and on Press despatches announcing that King Edward particularly desired it and that his wishes would be respected. Very many Canadian newspapers have discussed the appointment as though it were imminent, and always with most favourable reference to the Duke of Connaught and to the value from the Imperial standpoint of a royal appointment. But neither at Government House nor among Ministers is there any official knowledge that the Duke will be named, or who will be Lord Grey's successor."

ABOVE THE LAW.

In his speech at the Royal Academy banquet Lord Morley defined really hard work as the necessity of having to say "Yes" or "No" to this or that definite question. Equally brain-tiring must be the duty of keeping constantly on the alert during several hours of speech-making in order to pounce upon any infringement of custom or of good taste. Such is the duty of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and that it is a laborious duty is proved by the unhappy fact that Speakers are not long-lived.

Now it is proposed to add to their other burdens one which comes within Lord Morey's definition of the hardest work: they are to be called upon to decide what are Money Bills. Their decision will be rendered still more difficult by its finality. It may not be called in question, declares the Veto Bill, before any court of law. This is a highly important proposition.

It would be highly inconvenient, no doubt, to submit the ruling of a Speaker even to the highest court in the land. But it is the principle of maintaining the supremacy of the law that is so vitally important. Even when a principle is never put into practice it may carry great weight, and of this truth the Government themselves are well aware. Lord Crewe, for instance, in his last speech, laid stress on the value of having the Royal prerogative of creating peers as a reserve force in the background, even though it were never used.

And this supremacy of the law never required clearly enunciation than at this moment. The whole tendency of recent Liberal legislation has been to put the judges under the heels of Government departments, to make these departments themselves the courts of appeal and pass by the judges as superfluities. In the Budget, as Lord Rothschild pointed out, there is no appeal against the super-tax to any independent authority. In the Small Holdings Act the owner has no right of appeal when his land is acquired compulsorily by the Board of Agriculture. Under the Housing Bill the local authorities have absolute power to close or demolish buildings without applying to the justices, and the Local Government Board's decision on compensation is final. Lastly, now, when the valuers are about to descend on the country as a flood, it is only thanks to Unionist insistence that an appeal will be possible from them to referees or courts.

It is the case, no doubt, that the Government aims principally in these provisions at simplifying the machinery and making it work more quickly, but it is also undeniable that a prejudice, even though it be a slight one, against the judiciary is traceable in some of their recent acts. Nor is it astonishing when we consider how the courts have had to teach departments their duty, not once nor twice. The Board of Education is still sore at the stern admonition addressed to it over the Swansea school case by the Master of the Rolls. In the Brymbo school affair, too, the Board had to be instructed much against their will that managers of a [Church school are at liberty to order Church teaching, while two years ago the Garforth decision made it known to the Board that a County Council cannot order half a Church school to migrate to another school.

The Speaker, then, is not to have his decisions subjected to these tribunals. He is to be a law to himself. Who shall envy him? Conceive his position under the last Budget. Some Ministers have asserted that there was no tacking, that it was a pure Money Bill. On the other hand, one Minister, Mr. Masterman, in an incautious moment as the Alexandra Palace, has just declared that it was "the new social programme of the Liberal Party." Weighty authorities such as Lord Cromer, also pronounced it to be not a genuine financial measure. What an almost impossible task to put upon the Speaker to ask him to decide this? What an invidious position! Whichever way he decides he is only too likely to be accused of political partisanship. The fine old traditions of centuries are to be cast into the melting-pot. The un-impeachable impartiality of the Chair is in grave danger of being impeached. And remember that the attitude of the House towards the Chair has not grown more satisfactory of late. A year ago the suspension of a member by the Chairman of Committees was expunged from the minutes. Rightly so perhaps, but it was none the less deplorable. Ten days ago one, of the members for Dublin University, though fully supported by the same Chairman, was not allowed to be heard. The Chairman is not the Speaker, we shall be told. Yes, but this brusque and overbearing attitude is infectious, and a Speaker who did his duty and gave the House of Lords permission to throw out a Budget would have no very comfortable position. A Speaker, on the other hand, who was suspected of subordinating his judicial opinions to his partisanship, who pronounced a very doubtful Budget, such as the last, to be a pure Money Bill, would infallibly lose in prestige, and, worse still, degrade his office.—"St. James's Budget."

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Teheran, May 6 ("Times").—A deputy of the Kashghai tribe has communicated to the Regent, the Premier, the Mojliss and the newspapers the terms of an agreement concluded between Sowlet-ed-Dowleh, the chief of the Kashghais, the Sheikh of Mahommerah, and Sardar Ashref, Vali of Pushtikuh in Luristan. The objects of the agreement are set forth in six articles. These relate principally to the maintenance of the Constitution and the preservation of order on the trade routes in the respetive territories of the three signatories to the agreement. The document further intimates that the adherence of other chiefs and notables would be welcomed. The motive of this alliance, which appears to be of a defensive character, may be sought in the anxiety of the three chiefs, specially Sowleted-Dowleh, to counterbalance the preponderating position of the Bakhtiari which has been acquired through the prominence of Sardar Assad in the councils of the Government.

CONSTIPATION.
A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that th name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SIMPLICITY OF DRESS.

This is the keynote of the present fashion—so people say, who do not look much into details. Why, for instance, asks a London correspondent, is the modern dress called "simple," with its arrangements of tunics, pleated skirts, separate blouses, yokes and collarettes, draperies, and gatherings, when the close-fitting "fourreau" dress worn with the plain long coat which represents last year's craze was not called simple? Why? But this is unanswerable, women call it so—that's all. Let us be candid about it. The modest-violet-early-Victorian-yet-athletic-and-learned-new-type is a pose, and not the outcome of the struggle between old-fashioned methods of education opposed to modern ones. It is a pose succeeding to that of the "tomboy" girl or the æsthetic young woman, and it would be quite harmless, and even amusing, for a time, if it did not become dangerously infectious. It is grotesque to see a stout, middle-aged, would-be "elegante" glide about in a mummy dress in great danger of falling if she ever wishes to hurry. How can some women be so snobbish and misguided to try to copy the "schoolroom" dresses and wear them? Do not their mirrors show them that they have passed that time, and cannot go back to it? That the frock which suits their young daughter is not meant for themselves? A year or so ago the position was reversed. Girls took to wearing the same kind of dresses as their mothers, and the latter objected. How much more ludicrous it is now, and yet a number of women are blind to it. Now some of those who thus err might be fascinating long after youth has departed if they dressed according to their altered looks. Summer does not adorn herself with the same flowers as Spring, and Autumn's sober and soft charm has nothing to annoy it. Now let us be quite clear: The simple dress is exquisite, at any time of life a woman can be attired in a plain dress and look charming: it is the exaggeration of babyishness in a woman's costume that is absurd. This being settled, let us now talk of really simple dresses. For instance of two nice and easily made spring toilettes, one may be made of shot silk, gathered below the knees in a pointed triple row of ruched silk, with lace revers and a lace vest. The bodice is joined to the skirt so that it is all in one, yet looks like a separate bodice and skirt costume. The draped belt is of the same shot silk, so is the sunshade. The delicate colouring of the ensemble is relieved by the grey crinoline "capeline," trimmed with deep purple roses. The other frock is of periwinkle blue coarse linen, a little drapped to show the waist line; the bodice is prolonged into a one-sided tunique stitched on the skirt, which is ever so slightly narrowed in a high band of linen. No shoulder seam. The chemisette inside is of Valenciennes lace or embroidered tulle. A little "Claudine" collar completes it. The low neck effect has not yet triumphed over the collar; even Parisian women do not take to wearing it for all dresses. They obtain the fashionable effect by wearing a neat flesh-coloured net stock collar mounted on invisible celluloid "bones." In the matter of colours, Royal blue generally predominates. Almost every woman one meets has a touch of Royal blue in her toilette. Black and blue and black and white are mostly seen at fashionable gatherings. Of course, Paisley materials are everywhere, and seem fated to be killed by over-popularity. What the modish hues will be is almost impossible to predict. There does not seem to be one only but all the light greys, tans, lavender shades will be in vogue. Black and white stripes, black and white veilings, like last year and the year before, are in great demand.

MONASTICAL GARBS AND OTHERS.

One delightfully simple costume of the plainest description seen recently was made of rough sack-cloth in the natural ecru-colour with no trimming except a little embroidery of old blue and brick shaded cotton. It looked nothing at all, this artless little coat and skirt, and cost only twenty guineas. Oh, simplicity! Dear it were a tailor-made coat and skirt of severe outline made of Liberty satin, prune colour, heavily embroidered with rattail and soutache. The two costumes are the height of expensive fashion just now. The foulard dresses answer better the requirements of people whose idea of a plain dress is not so much the absence of trimming and the perfection of cut but the possibility of being made at home by more or less experienced amateur dressmakers. To them gathered skirts and separate blouses are, indeed, a boon and a blessing and foulard the very material of which to make them. Fancy foulard costumes are worn this season in Paris earlier than they have ever been. In nearly all the cases the gowns are finished with a hem of silk or cloth and straps to match of the same tone as the groundwork. Sometimes the pattern printed on the material is, to say the least, "bizarre," but it is nearly always veiled with plain chiffon, the effect being subdued, yet not dull. The trimmings consist of waistbelts and knee bands, sometimes tucked and rucked in a kind of ruche. Real Irish lace is used in preference to others as being the most suitable for dark foulard with white printed designs.

SIR F. FORESTIER-WALKER AND GIBRALTAR.

Gibraltar, May 11.—The Chamber of Commerce, representing the commercial community has sent a petition to the Earl of Crewe, the Colonial Secretary, asking for an extension of the command of Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker, the Governor, on account of his knowledge of the wants of Gibraltar and the impartiality and judgment which he has displayed in the administration of the Government.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenerife Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th May 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	27	12	40 p.m.	2	19
Suez	27	2	45 p.m.	0	15

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Turkish route interrupted (25-5-10).

All Burma wires right. Traffic up to time (25-5-10).

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 88, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MACHINES SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.
CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES
ETC., ETC.

PLAGUE PREVENTION
DISINFECT WITH SULPHUR DI-OXIDE GAS MACHINES
CLAYTON SYSTEM

TELEGRAMS: "UNCONSUMED, LONDON."

THE CLAYTON DISINFECTING Co.,
22 CRAVEN ST., LONDON, W.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay.*
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery.*

J.C. VICKERY, Their Majesties' Jeweller, Silversmith, Dressing Case & Leather Goods Manufacturer
179-181-183, REGENT STREET, :: :: LONDON, W.

GREAT NOVELTY. EXPANDING FINGER RING WATCHES.

VICKERY'S Finger Ring Watches can be worn outside the glove, or in the ordinary way.

Gold, Enamel and Diamonds	£21 0 0
Ditto, Brilliants	32 10 0
Gold, Enamel and Pearls ..	17 12 6
All Gold	15 15 0

The Largest Stock of Novelties in Europe.

Illustrations and prices for any requirement sent by return mail in JEWELLERY, GOLD and SILVER NOVELTIES, LEATHER GOODS of every kind, FITTED DRESSING CASES and BAGS, SILVER and ELECTRO PLATE, WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT CASH WITH ORDER.

LOVELY CABOCHON RINGS.

VICKERY'S Cabochon AMETHYST, BLUE CHALCEDONY, Chrysoprase or Green Jade and 18-ct. Gold Rings ..... Only £2 15 0.

LALKALA
Is by for The most effective Remedy for
ASTHMA HAYFEVER & CROUP.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF!
INDUCES REFRESHING SLEEP!
IS QUITE HARMLESS!
Recommended by the Medical Profession.
Sold in Cigarettes or Papers. Price, Re. 1-2-0 per box net.
Obtainable from:—KEMP & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—
LUNDY, WILSON & Co., 110, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

AN IDEAL RESTORATIVE
TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND
TONIC WINE

A pure, wholesome, invigorating nerve tonic. It enriches the blood, restores the strength and vitality and normal buoyancy of the spirits. One or two doses daily during oppressively hot weather prevents fatigue and keeps the general health up to the mark.

Sold in large bottles. Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries, and Stores.

PREPARED BY BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. LONDON (ENG.)

xx 85

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL
FOR THE HAIR.
110 YEARS SUCCESS.
Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation: Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France).
MICHELIN TYRE CO., Ltd., 49-50, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

The Michelin Watchword is ***Quality.***

MICHELINS
mean
Durability and Comfort,
Safety and Economy.

Michelin Tyres are made in One Quality Only—The Best, and are equally efficent on good or bad roads.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, May 26.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ... ... 82 7-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris For 25·27 1/2 – 0 1-2
Rentes 3 per cent; ... ... 98 3-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20·51 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot..... ... ... 24 3/4+1/16
Do. 3 months hance.... ... 24 13-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent, ... 63 1-4+1-16 d
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1-3-12 1-2 unchg
(Bank buying rate).
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 17-3-10
Council Bills—Extra allotments Transfer Calcutta, Rs. 120,000 at 1 4 0
3 1/2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ... ...96 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight... 3 5-8+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 3/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months... 3 1-8—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months... 4 1/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ... ... 3 3-4+1-8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 7-8 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	...£35,700,000	Inc. £	900,000
Public Deposits	...£21,300,000	Inc. £	4,100,000
Other Deposits	...£37,900,000	Inc. £	1,900,000
Government Securities	£13,960,000	Inc. £	100,000
Other Securities	...£33,900,000	Inc. £	5,200,000
Notes and Gold	...£29,000,000	Inc. £	700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, May 26.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	6,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp ...	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	21,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Quiet.	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Quiet.
Mid-Americans	8 0+1-1
Egyptian F.G.F.	14 5/16+1-16

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C.	7·77 +1	7·72 +4	7·68 +4	7·44 +3	7·02 +6

	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Liverpool	6·51 +6	6·72 +6	6·70 +6	6·89 +6

NEW YORK, May 26.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	10,000
Do. Last year	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
Do. Exports to Continent	1,000

Futures at New York ..... { Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to bear Pressure and liquidation.

July 14·86 —20	
Oct. 12·74—10	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15 25—5
Fair Bio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4 unchgd
Demand Bills	8·87 3/8 —1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 3-4-1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14 15-16—1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·84—21
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct 12·86—10

LONDON, May 26.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/4
" " months, June-July.
" " Ports, Antwerp.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c , Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 32 3-4
Months—March.
Buyers, etc.—nominal.
Tone—Quiet.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F., ... 32 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done and Sellers.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 33 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship 42
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 40
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 35 1/4
Do. Months—June-July.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 59 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 12-1 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 18 2 1/4
Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	19th May.	26th May.	Difference.
Spot	8·04	8·08	+ 4
May-June.	7·81	7·77	— 4
Nov.-Dec.	6·71	6·72	+ 1
In New York—			
Spot	15·20	15·25	+ 5
July Futures	14·98	14·86	— 12
Oct. Futures	12·77	12·77	same
In New Orleans—			
Spot	15·00	14 15-16	— 1-16
July Futures	14·93	14·84	— 15
Oct. Futures	12·75	12·69	— 16
Egyptian	14 5-16	14 5-16	same

YARN.

This week Liverpool spot cotton has advanced by 4 points and New York by 5. Our local market is very firm and prices are on the advance. Dealers are making inquiries for next season, but new business is impossible on account of high prices quoted by Manchester. Stocks are fast decreasing and fresh arrivals are practically nil.

Manchester quotations :—
2-80 Bleached 13d.
2-40 Bleached 13
2-40 Grey 12
2-60 grey 16 3-4
2 60 Bleached 18
2-80 grey 24 1-2
2-100 grey 29

Local quotations :—

2-100	Grey	at	1 12 9
2-100	Bleached ...	"	1 13 6
2-80	Grey	"	1 7 0
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 8 3
2-80	Grey	"	0 11 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	0 13 6
2-40	Grey	"	0 12 6
2-40	Bleached ...	"	0 13 3

MERCERIZED YARN.

Prices for Egyptian cotton were maintained during the week. On account of heavy stock and in the absence of demand local prices are on the decline.

We quote :—
Manchester quotes 30d. for grey 2-80.
" " 31d. for Bleached 2-80
" " 31d. for grey 2 84
" " 32d. for Bleached 2-84

Local prices are as under :—

			Per lb.
2-80	Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 10 9
2-80	Bleached ...	"	1 12 0
2-84	Grey ...	"	1 11 6
2-84	Bleached ...	"	1 12 3
2-60	Grey ...	"	1 15 3
2-60	Bleached ...	"	1 15 6

WHITE GOODS.

Prices in Manchester have again advanced all round on low and ordinary qualities of nainsooks makers require 1-32d. increment over orders booked a fortnight ago, and they are not inclined to sell far ahead. This week local demand was very poor, but prices are maintained. In shirtings business is quite impossible as in superior qualities makers require 1-6 to 2 more than dealers can pay. Whitedhoties are practically neglected and dealers have not much stock. Liepmanns 1,500 is quoted 12 3 1-2 and no fresh business is reported.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8868	Rs.	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	"	2 7 0
Do. do. ...	199/399	"	2 11 5
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	"	2 10 0
Do. do. ...	9969	"	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	"	1 13 6
Do. do. ...	61/81	"	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	"	2 1 5
Do. do. ...	9999	"	2 3 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	"	2 4 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	"	2 5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	"	2 9 6
Do. do. ...	39620	"	2 14 0
Rallis Mulls ...	55	"	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	"	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1170	"	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	1270	"	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	"	2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	"	3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	"	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	"	3 8 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	"	1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5500	"	2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	"	1 16 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	"	2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	"	1 15 9
Greaves do ...	8000	"	3 1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	"	1 9 6
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	"	2 1 3
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	"	2 0 0
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	"	2 8 0
Liepmanns ...	1500s.	"	10 0 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	"	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	"	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	"	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	"	20 8 0
Do. do. ...	A O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	H M	"	.....
Do. do. ...	G G X	"	.....
Do. do. ...	O O	"	.....
Do. do. ...	A I	"	.....
Holland ...	40000	"	11 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	"	13 10 0

GREY.

Manchester market is very firm and business is at a stand still. Dealers venture to give even 1d. to 2d. more than selling rates but the difference in some goods is so wide that in such a market no wise dealer would venture. Till definite reports for the new crop are out dealers are not inclined to buy forward. In Dhooties the local market is firm and maintained and if Manchester remains firm dealers will be short of goods. In Mercerised Dhooties prices have considerably dropped on account of heavy arrivals and there is no chance of any improvement in the near future. Price for G. P. Drills rules the same Karachi is offering at Rs. 10·5 but finds no buyer.

We quote :—

Rallis (Original Farl)		Rs.	5 9 0
Do. (Imitation Farl)		No goods.	
Do. G.Shirtings (Sindurio)		"	5 11 0
Do. 100,000		"	6 5 0
Do. 4025		"	5 2 6
Do. 7900		"	5 13 0
Do. Drills Mosque		"	7 7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18		"	3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636		"	3 0 3
Do. do. No. 138		"	2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 625		No goods.	
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 10 6
Do. No. 1566		No goods.	
Forbes No. 651		"	5 5 6
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 12 6
Do. No. 1575		"	7 5 0
Do. Bhut Chap		"	6 8 0
Deuhursts			
Do. B B		"	7 6 0
Do. B B B		"	8 12 6
Do. B B B B		"	8 14 0
Do. B B B B B		"	8 8 0
Do. P S		No goods.	
Bombay C No. 1500		"	5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730		"	5 6 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.		"	5 6 0
Flemings No. 463		"	5 3 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen		No goods.	
G. P. Drills, American		"	10 10 0

BOMBAY, MAY 27.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d for T.T., 1s. 3-15-16d for Demand and 1s. 4-5-32d for 3 months' Credits. T. T. was available at 1s. 3-15-16d up to July next.

We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward ... ...1s. 3 15/16d to end Aug.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ... 1s. 4d.
Credits 3 m/s ... ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
" " Forward ... 1s. 4 5/32d. July-Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready 1s. 4 9/32d
France 3 m/s " ... ... 170 to 170 3/4
Marks 3 m/s 138
60 d/s. Hongkong 133
" Shanghai 178 3/4
" Japan 151
The market is steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The tone of the market was weak at Rs. 95-4.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London was 1-6 up both for ready and forward and New York also advanced by 1-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-7-0 for the first settlement. London markets having advanced but private advices from home having reported the tone of the market "quiet but steady", our market remained steady and there being few buyers and sellers, prices fluctuated by an anna or two and closed at the same rate. Demand for ready was as usual and about 60-70 packages changed hands.

The Local Gold market was a little firm having a good demand both locally and upcountry and prices were put up by half an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices were well maintained.

GOLD.

			Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	...	...	23	8	0
97 Chintu ...	...	...	23	7	0
National Bank	...	...	24	1	9
Chartered Bank	...	...	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	...	...	15	0	0
Australian ...	...	...	24	1	6
English ...	...	...	24	0	9
Native Bullion	...	...	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	...	24	0	9

SILVER.

			Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	...	...	72	9	0
117 Penny	...	...	72	8	0
Local per tola	...	...	0	11	3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	...	...	72	7	0
Second do	...	...	72	14	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed and Rapeseed :—Quieter. London prices were by 1-6 down. There were upcountry and speculator's sellers and prices declined by four annas.

Poppyseed, Mowraseed and Wheat :—Quiet. Enquiries were nominal and prices declined by one to two annas.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed and Groundnuts :—Quiet but steady. Very little business is passing and prices are unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 9 11 0
Linseed, Small ...	" 9 8 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 5 12
Yellow do. ...	" 6 8
Do. Gujarat ...	" 6 10
Poppyseed ...	" 9 8
Castorseed ...	" 36 to 37
Mowraseed... ...	" 7 0
Maize	" 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	" 45 to 46
Mustardseed ...	" 35 to 35
Gingellyseed ...	" 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	" 51 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Ittarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	" 46 to 50
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	" 45 to 46
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	" 44 to 45
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	" 45 to 47
Do. Megri ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	" 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	" 43 to 44
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	" 32 to 34
Hard Red... ...	" 31 to 32
Cottonseed ...	" 35 to 36

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 26th May :—

Wheat	...	22,839	owts
Linseed	...	13,714	"
Rapeseed	...	2,853	"
Gingellyseed	...	1,469	"
Poppyseed... ...	...	3,091	"
Groundnuts... ...	...	751	"
Castorseed	...	2,349	"
Rice	...	2,493	"
Myrabollams. ...	...	1,913	"
Cottonseed	...	13,071	"
Mowraseed... ...	...	132	"
Gram	...	3,783	"
Joowar	...	2	"
Maize	...	.....	"

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

	Total for the week ending 12th May 1910.	Since. 1st Jan 1910	Since. 1st Jan 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	155211	1609244	2239125
Linseed	86851	1842997	1160247
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	37101	1495535	793923
Gingellyseed	7706	1823811	696754
Poppyseed	20729	331286	380935
Groundnuts	6119	584202	206134
Castorseed	34376	734482	696642
Rice	17753	3078927	4058576
Myrabollams	24365	945507	599822
Cottonseed	125212	5422017	2059086
Mowraseed	195	44011	33023
Gram	43241	375976	368152
Joowar	1959	223530	287366
Maize	168	74185	2450

LOCAL YARN.

Fortnightly sales of Hongkong 1,500, unsold 15,000, with the Chinese 17,000 ex 134 1-2, tons of the market irregular.

We learn of the following sales :—

300	Assur Virjee ...	...	10 6·14 1-2
300	Indo-China ...	...	10 6·14
100	do ...	...	12 7·1

SPINNINGS.

The market is flat and there are no changes of any importance to report. Petit sare quoted at Rs. 2,820 for June and Rs. 2,832 1-2 for July. There are sellers at Rs. 72 of Eastern Bank shares. On account of the death of an old sharebroker, Mr. Tabowala, the market was closed at 3 p. m.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 6 points up, while New York was 5 points down. The local market was easier and there being no much demand from exporters and mills, prices for ready lots declined by Re. 1 to Rs. 2. The opener being 5 to 6 points down it had a depressing effect on the local market. Business was very dull. In the morning good Broach new crop was quoted Rs. 294 but later on it declined to Rs. 292.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
700	Bussan M. K.	...Navsari	...357-369
400	do	...Broach	... 327 1-2
400	Swan Mills	...Sangli	... 319
150	do	...Sawgin	... 326
125	Finlay Muir	...Sanawad	... 273
100	Gandhi & Sons	...Broach	... 338
150	Noor Mills	...Hinganghat	... 270
100	do	...Pulgaon	... 262
100	do	...Khandesh	... 260
200	G Cotton and Co	... do	... 250
200	E Spinner and Co	...Bengal	... 272
400	do	...Methia	... 268
200	W Wolf and Sons	...Bengal	... 273
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine Good		... 267 ... 255
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine Good		... 287 ... 272
	Sind Punjab Fine Good		... 284 ... 269
	Khandesh Fine Good		... 289 ... 279
	Amraoti Fine Good		... 304 ... 294
	Akola Knangaum Fine Good		... 304 ... 291
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine Good		... 305 ... 295
	Yeotmal Fine Good		... 309 ... 299
	Nagpore Fine Good		... 312 ... 302
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine Good		... 317 ... 307
	Methia Fine Good		... 298 ... 278
	Broach Gin Fine Good		... 330 ... 324
	Sawginned Fine		... 330 May
	Coompta Ginned		... 321 "
	Westerns "		... 303 "

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	...	...	... 292 1-2 Mar.
Bengal F G ...	...	...	... 219 1/2 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 26th May :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	.....	Bales.
Central India...	...	...	806	"
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	.....	"
Berar ...	...	...	238	"
Central Provinces	...	...	.....	"
Comras...	...	...	1,014	"
Dholera ...	...	...	2,868	"
Broach...	...	...	1,272	"
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	292	"
Westerns ...	...	...	293	"
Bengals (N. W. P.)...	...	...	.....	"
Rajputana ...	...	...	676	"
Sind ...	...	...	110	"
Persian ...	...	...	.....	"
Other sorts ...	...	...	.....	"
Total ...			7,225	Bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	...	Nil.

Future Delivery Prices :—

May—June	...	...	7·71 — 6
June—July	...	...	7·67 — 6
July—Aug.	...	...	7·62 — 6
Aug.—Sept.	...	...	7·39 — 5
Sept.—Oct.	...	...	6·97 — 5
Oct.—Nov.	...	...	6·75 — 6
Nov.—Dec.	...	...	6·67 — 5
Dec.—Jan.	...	...	6·65 — 5
Jan.—Feb.	...	...	6·64 — 5

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 27th May :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts from 19th to 26th May ...	54,494	53,173	+ 1,321
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 26th May	2,922,979	1,887,006	+1,035,973
Shipts from 19th to 26th May Europe.	21,437	8,406	+ 13,031
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	27,435	6,914	+ 20,521
Total	48,872	15,320	+ 33,552
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 26th May...			
Europe	907,179	518,956	+388,223
China.....	89,556	45,281	+ 44,275
Japan	744,810	522,682	+222,128
Coast Ports	29,189	17,094	+ 12,095
Total	1,770,734	1,104,013	+ 66,672
Afloat in harbour, Europe.....	20,303	5,906	+ 14,397
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	2,332	10,806	+ 8,474

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 9th Apl. 1910—13,079 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 28th Feb. 1910—4,319 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week, ending 26th May 1910.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	234	420,536	308,819
Central India... ...	5,350	204,497	105,733
Barsee and Nagur ...	1,935	259,752	118,795
Berar	3,567	515,516	339,110
Central Provinces ...	1,251	290,831	151,251
Total Comtas ...	12,337	1,691,114	1,018,708
Dhollaras	9,073	207,825	164,068
Broach	7,440	291,897	186,440
Compta and Dharwar.	9,919	150,571	130,388
Westerns	4,348	23,703	22,493
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	600	405,537	268,716
Bengals (Rajputans)...	2,633	106,801	53,393
Sind	172	40,474	25,439
Persian	16	3,622	2,330
Americans	...	750	10,317
Egyptian	...	397	3,834
Other sorts	...	238	830
Total ...	46,588	2,922,979	1,887,006

FREIGHTS

Ports.	May. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp — ...	13 0 ...	13 6
Dunkirk	13 0 ...	13 6
Havre	13 0 ...	13 6
Hull	13 0 ...	.....
Liverpool	13 6 ...	14 0
Marseilles	13 6 ...	14 0
Genoa	13 0 ...	14 6
London	13 6 ...	13 6
Hamburg	13 6 ...	14 0
Trieste	15 0 ...	16 0
Venice... ...	15 0 ...	16 0
Open Ports ...	June & July	13 0

Market quiet.

SUGAR.

Market—Steady.
Ready Price—
B B and/or similar...Rs 13 15s. 11d. FBH
White Java ...Rs 12·7 and 12·12 15s. 3d. 15s. 7d. FBH
Brown Java ...Rs 11·11 to 11·12 14s. 3d. 14s. 4d. FBH
Mauritius ...Rs 12·2 to Rs. 12·6.
China Sugar 1st quality...Rs. 13 16s.
Do 2nd do ...Rs. 12·12 15s. 8d.
Sales—Nil.
Inquiry—Competitors offering White Java for Aug-Dec shipments at 14·1 and Brown Java at 12 7.
Arrivals.—Nil.
Stocks :—
Java estimated at bags, 8,000
Austrian estimated at bags of a very small quantity.
Mauritius estimated at bags 2,50,000
Purchases—
Messrs. Ralli Bros have brought Ready Mauritius 1,000 Tons at 15 for Trashipment to England.

IVORY.

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 19th July :—

tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
6	0	0	0	East Indian.
6	10	0	0	Egyptian.
12	10	0	0	

Deliveries since April Auctions, 32 3-4 tons.

COAL.

	Ready. Rs.	Forwards. Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	13	13 1-2
Do. Standard	12	12

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Brasiers 4 x 4	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	
	56	Rs. 51 14
	63	
	70	
	77	
	84	
Yellow Metal Sheets	21	
	28	
	35	
	42	Rs. 45 0
	49	
	56	
Tin Ingots.		... 0 10
Spelter S M ...		
M M ...		... 18 6
J ...		
G ...		
Gorgahutte ...		... 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		... 45 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		... 51 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16	10, 12	...47 0

OPIUM.

Opium market yesterday was firm.

RATES.

Patna 6th sale Calcutta ... Rs. 2,980
Prices for Patna Opium and rate of exchange in China.

	Dlrs.
Patna Old	... 2,545
Exchange for Hongkong ...	... 131
Exchange for Shanghai ...	... 179

RICE.

Small Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-14-0 to 8-0-0
Pig Mill New Crop ... Rs. 7-2-0 to 7-4-0

AT RANGOON.

May, Big Mill	... 280 to 300.
June Mill	... 281 to 304.
July Mill	... 290 to 312.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, May 26.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
4 Boxes ...	3,07,200	...	...	...
1 do ...	...	...	18,750	...
2 do ...	1,15,200	...	...	...
22 do ...	15,59,040	...	...	...
2 do ...	57,600	...	27,525	...
1 do ...	38,400	...	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin. Rs.
3 Bags ...	...	4,800	...
1 Bundle ...	...	600	...

Importers.		Vessel.	From
Chartered Bank of India A. and China...	...	Salsette	London
Do	...	do	do
Mercantile Bank of India.		do	do
National Bank of India ...		do	do
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	...	do	do
International Banking Corp		do	do
M. A. Pareaker	...	Sabarmati	Vengoorla
S Mustaffa	...	Kassara	Abass

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th May, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	30,795
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	30	35,825

THE text is published of memorials, signed respectively by over 120 British and 43 Irish Nationalist members of the House of Commons, which have been sent to the Imperial Russian Duma on the subject of the proposal to deprive the Grand Duchy of Finland of the constitutional rights it has hitherto enjoyed.

NO People are DOUBT
DECEIVED
by worthless preparations.
TRY Dr. Dastoor's RUBINE
a GUARANTEED CURE for
DIABETES.
It promptly improves health, and reduces Sugar by half in two weeks.
Price Rs. 5,
NO It is a GRAND OPIUM
TONIC.
Dastoor Specific Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club" Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 14th May.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 14th May 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	1073·70	25759618	26832688
I. M. Ry System	1178·04	240867	4839403	5080270
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	34549	557521	592070
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·25	1610	28820	30430
Total...	2950·64	1350096	31185362	32535458
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 15th May 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·52	911933	20933081	21845014
I. M. Ry System	1177·95	206558	4177679	4384232
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	25110	458542	483652
B. K. Railway	40·80	1619	4093	5742
Total	2950·94	1145245	25573395	26718640
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·12	+161137	+ 8826537	+ b 4987674
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·09	+ 34314	+661724	+696038
A. D. C. R.	.....	+ 9439	+ 98979	+108418
Baran Kotah R.	— 0·51	— 39	+ 24727	+ 24688

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1910.
b Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1909.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th May on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,83,000	Rs. 3,80,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,67,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	363	753	8	1,124
For previous 18 weeks of half year	30,20,386	65,13,512	1,15,086	96,48,984
Total for 19 weeks	32,03,386	68,93,512	1,19,086	10215984
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,59,586	3,80,109	3,003	5,42,697
Per mile of Ry..	316	754	6	1,076
Total to corresponding date...	29,38,880	59,15,709	95,962	89,50,551

Increase for the week .....Rs. 24,303
Do. to date .....Rs. 12,65,433

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th May on 339·35 miles open.

| | Coaching Traffic Receipts. | Merch

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 13.

FOGS AND THE ABBEY.

The Coal Smoke Abatement Society may be accounted very successful. There is no doubt that those special fogs known as "London "Particulars" become rarer and rarer every year. This year, after an unusually damp summer and winter, they have been rarer than ever. There used to be a melancholy joke, from which Londoners were in the habit of extracting some meagre comfort, that we were in reality proud of our fogs, but we hear no sighing and groaning for "the good old times." If the man really exists, and it is just possible, who, steeped in the prose of Henry James or the art of Eugene Carriere, honestly found fogs beautiful and laments their disappearance, let him study the alarming accounts of the Abbey given by the Dean of Westminster. For fifteen years every device of science has been employed to fight the evil effects of smoke and fog upon stone, but only rarely and locally has success been achieved. Further, the frequent restorations and repairs have to be made with "that grim Portland stone" which yields as unwillingly to the sculptor's chisel as to smoke.

RUSSIA IN PURSUIT.

The ordinary man, when speaking of the social condition of Russia, probably rejects St. Petersburg as not typical of the country. The West of Europe, indeed, looks at Russia in a half-frightened and entirely baffled manner. It classes St. Petersburg, an outpost of civilisation, with Vienna or even with Paris. How far this estimate is incorrect may be gathered from the discoveries of the Commission which has just inspected the obuchoff, one of St. Petersburg's largest hospitals. Those interested to learn the exact state of affairs may read the reports, but for our purposes it is sufficient to say that the conditions could only be pardoned in a city undergoing the extreme hardships of a long siege. In England, where everything Russian is just now in vogue, we have found so much to admire in Russian art that we have not paused to note its semi-barbaric nature. We have accepted art as evidence of civilisation and not seen in the beautiful simplicity of such men as Gorky or Tolstoy the simplicity of men living in a semi-barbarous country. The attraction of Russia is not decreased by realising this—it is merely changed. St. Petersburg represents the endeavour of a backward society to overtake its neighbours. It has copied all the outward form—it does not yet comprehend the spirit, which cannot be controlled by bricks and mortar.

EXPENSIVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

It is undeniable that the cost of public school life is rising, largely because the standard of comfort is rising. Sixty years ago Eton boys had to wash together in a sort of horsetrough and some years later they were only allowed a bath on alternate Saturdays. The food was about on a par with these amenities. Old Etonians still remember with terror the "cabobbed" breast of mutton. At Winchester too a dozen boys would sleep, study and bathe in one room, with an allowance of three faggots a day in cold weather. Now everything is changed. The old barrack-like dormitory is divided into cubicles: the Spartan-like fare has become more Attic; and for all this parents have to pay, and sometimes the fees are very high, in preparatory as well as public schools. The increase in rates and taxes has also had its usual pernicious influence. Salaries still remain at freezing-point. When all is said there are still several very good public schools where the total fees are under £110 per annum, and these are by no means the least healthily situated or badly administered. One have two in one's mind, both quite moderate in their fees which one feels confident rank with the best in the training and education they give.

THE WILD MEN.

Lord Curzon has hit on a happy phrase to describe the condition of government. He said in his speech at Reading that it was the wild men of the House of Commons who had won, and are winning, all along the line. He might have added that it is the wild men, and they alone, who would revolutionise the Constitution without heed to the results of such revolution. Lord Curzon's own proposal with reference to the House of Lords is at least prudent. His suggestion is that the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition should each choose five of the best men from their party in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Over these ten the Speaker should be appointed to preside, and the business of the "All-England Eleven" thus formed should be to consider and produce a draft of a new Constitution satisfactory to the reasonable desires of both sides in politics. Above all, Lord Curzon would ask for a plan by which, if the Chambers disagreed, the disagreement could be solved. A commission of this kind might certainly clear the air, because it could be trusted to point out the advantages and disadvantages of the various schemes that have been put forward. But Lord Curzon must be very sanguine if he expects that in present circumstances the finding of the commission would meet the reasonable desires of all parties. When wild men have the bit between their teeth it is difficult to discover reasonable desires; reason and un-reason become confounded. The conditions, in fact, do not look promising for compromise. Yet it is evident that sooner or later there must be compromise, either taking the form of a commission or another shape, in the settlement of the Second Chamber question.

THE SUPERFLUOUS AUTHOR.

Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins is one of those fortunate people to whom everybody, serious or flippant, is ready to listen. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the speech he made last week when presiding at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, will be widely read. People have got into the way of trusting to the survival of the fittest and considering the failure as superfluous. Apart from the fact that this view begs the question, since the failures have got to live, it is also untrue, at least in the realm of art. As Mr. Hawkins said, there is a difference between being unable to make money and being unable to do good work. If the public were always right, the unsuccessful and the superfluous author would coincide. But the public, which is always right in the end, is often wrong at the time, and there are some who, so far from being superfluous, are most necessary, that have to be kept alive by artificial means, such as the Royal Literary Fund. The despised scribbler has to be content with profits not comparable to those obtained in other professions, but this same scribbler and his like are influencing England for good or for evil. It would probably pay the country to treat them well.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
Do you suffer from INSOMNIA? If so, try Horlick's. Sleep is Nature's sweet restorer.
HORLICK'S is easily digested because of its method of preparation. At the same time it affords ample nourishment. Is assimilated fully and quickly into the system, and thus nourishes the body and builds up the constitution without any undue strain upon the digestive organs. Avoid all indigestible and non-assimilable foods, and so enjoy good health.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO, SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

EUQUININE

A Quinine-body freed of bitterness possessing the same healing-power as quinine in fevers, influenza, typhoid fever and whooping cough. In Malaria Euquinine not only serves as an excellent remedy but also a reliable prophylactic.

Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR Kadi
CAN YOU DOUBT THIS

Dr. Sunderland, M.D., writes from London: "A six months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by 'Kadi' and in three days was as well as usual."

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI' saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death.

Innumerable Original Testimonials open to inspection.)

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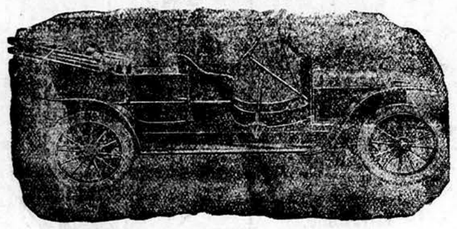

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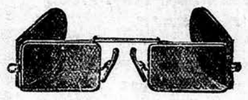

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